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Nakayama, Manglapus Discuss U.S. Bases

OW2908134789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, Aug. 29 KYODO—Most member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) want the Philippines to retain major U.S. military bases in the country rather than shift them to Singapore. Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday [29 August].

He specifically referred to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan as ASEAN leaders who are in favor of keeping the U.S. military facilities in the Philippines. Japanese sources said.

Manglapus raised the issue in a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama. Both Manglapus and Nakayama are visiting here to attend an international conference on the Kampuchean problem, which started here Monday.

In a surprise offer earlier this month, Singapore said it is ready to accept part of the American military installations currently in the Philippines.

The suggestion brought mixed reactions from other ASEAN member countries ranging from conditional approval to unequivocal rejection.

Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base, both in the Philippines, are the largest American military facilities overseas.

The future of the two bases is a hot political issue between Manila and Washington with the current bilateral lease agreement set to expire in 1992. It is expected to be the subject of detailed discussions when Philippine President Corazon Aquino visits Washington in November.

Manglapus told Nakayama he will accompany Aquino on her U.S. visit and that he cannot go to Australia to attend the first ministerial meeting to discuss closer economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Six ASEAN countries, the United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea and New Zealand have been invited to send delegates to the Australia-proposed meeting which is set for November 6-7 in Canberra.

Nakayama said he will attend the ministerial conference, according to the sources.
dia Talks 'Deadlock'

Australia's Evan Makes Suggestion

BK2908070689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Australia has attempted to make a breakthrough in the deadlock and failing Cambodian peace conference in Paris. Australia's foreign minister, Senator Gareth

Evans, says the 19-nation conference had been overambitious and it was obvious the four rival Cambodian parties were not ready to compromise on power-sharing.

Senator Evans proposed that the conference seek an accord on how Vietnam's troop withdrawal should be verified and foreign interference in Cambodia ended. He said an international control mechanism should be formed to supervise a cease-fire among the three resistance factions and the Phnom Penh government under a regrouping which would not allow any one of the factions to gain dominance.

The Paris conference has become increasingly deadlocked over a role for the Khmer Rouge—the biggest of the resistance coalition factions.

Vietnam and its Cambodian Government allies are totally opposed to any role for the Khmer Rouge in an interim power-sharing arrangement until United Nations supervised elections could be organized.

The conference is due to end on Wednesday [30 August], and Senator Evans said the Australian proposal was a possible way to make some progress.

Evans Urges Developing ICM Role

BK3008024989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Australia has called for a "more fully developed" role for the International Control Mechanism [ICM] in order to give Cambodian factions greater confidence to work for national reconciliation.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans on Monday said the fundamental problem inhibiting agreement among the Cambodians was one of confidence.

The rival parties need an "effective set of guarantees" to ensure non-intervention by external players and the non-return of Khmer Rouge practices of the past—guarantees that "are going to have to be provided by the ICM," he said.

He urged "immediate attention" to developing the ICM's role for his purpose if the Cambodians do not reach agreement at this conference, as is expected.

The idea is to "go ahead and develop in as much detail as we can a package which can be implemented and brought immediately into effect once the will is there to get a political settlement," he told reporters.

"The idea being that there is a better chance of getting that will if there is a more comprehensively developed package to calm everyone's fears," he said.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday said he had "no objections" to the Australian proposal if it is part of a comprehensive solution.

He stressed that an ICM and an interim government had to be set up in parallel as part of the solution, because the former has to report to the latter to be operational.

The Australian proposal calls for the ICM to ensure against external intervention by monitoring and verifying: 1) the withdrawal of the Vietnamese, 2) non-supply of arms or personnel to any internal parties "during the period of establishment of an elected Cambodian Government and for some limited period beyond", 3) "there is no Vietnamese or other settlement in Cambodia such as would cause legitimate grounds for concern by any party within Cambodia."

To ensure against the non-return of "the policies of the Pol Pot era", Australia proposes:

- Close monitoring and supervision of a ceasefire and associated regrouping of forces, to ensure that no one party, and in particular not the Khmer Rouge, be in a position to exercise dominant military authority in its own right.
- Close monitoring and supervision of the election process to ensure that it is free and fair in every respect.

Meanwhile, New Zealand [NZ] is prepared to contribute troops to a proposed UN-led peacekeeping force in Cambodia, Helen Clark, NZ Deputy Prime Minister, announced.

Clark said the Cabinet has agreed to advise UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that New Zealand could make this contribution.

Conference Session Postponed; Talks Continue

AU2908171089 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Sue Kendall report]

[Text] Paris, Aug 29 (AFP)—A plenary session of ministers at an international conference on Cambodia was postponed overnight Tuesday as intensive bilateral talks continued, sources close to the conference said.

The plenary session had been suspended late Monday to enable conference co-chairmen France and Indonesia to carry out meetings with the various parties in a bid to resolve what French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said Monday were five major points of disagreement blocking an accord on a global settlement.

The ministers had been due to reconvene at around 4.30 p.m., but the resumption was first delayed until later in the day and then put back to 11.30 a.m. Wednesday, sources close to the conference said.

There was no question that a global agreement to end 20 years of war and internal conflict in Cambodia could be reached by the time the conference closed Wednesday, and there were suggestions that a follow-up conference could be held here early next year, informed sources said.

The extended talks Tuesday were focussed on drafting the text of a final statement to be issued Wednesday, the sources added.

A working lunch for the ministers Tuesday had already been postponed to the evening.

Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen told journalists Tuesday that "on some issues" there were now "further distances and divergences" than after earlier meetings on Cambodia in Jakarta, saying that agreements reached in Jakarta had been "undermined" in Paris.

He also reaffirmed that he would not accept any global settlement on Cambodia which did not make reference to preventing a repeat of "genocide" committed by the Khmer Rouge during their rule from 1975 to 1979.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge want the word left out, and the issue was one of five major disagreements cited Monday by conference co-chairman, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, as blocking an agreement to end 20 years of war and internal conflict in Cambodia.

"I will not sign any papers at all if it does not mention measures" to prevent a return of the genocidal regime, Mr. Hun Sen said.

But he added that he did not want the conference to end "on the note of divergencies," and urged "further steps towards negotiations" for the future.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing blamed Vietnam for the failure to reach agreement.

"The problems are with our Vietnamese colleagues and the keys to a solution are in the pocket of Vietnam," Mr. Liu told reporters.

The conference began a month ago with foreign ministers from 20 countries attending.

But key players including the Soviet Union, China and the United States have sent lower-ranking delegations to the closing session which began Monday as a month of committee work had failed to reach agreement on a draft final accord to put before the ministers.

The ministers decided late Monday to concentrate on bilateral talks involving various parties to the Cambodian conflict in a bid to find a compromise.

Conference co-chairmen Mr. Dumas and his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas met Tuesday with leaders of the Chinese, Vietnamese, U.S., Soviet and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) delegations, as well as all four Cambodian factions, French sources said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left the conference centre about two hours before the plenary session reconvened. Conference sources said he was ill and was to go into hospital in Paris on Wednesday.

Vietnam, which has maintained troops in Cambodia since invading in late 1978 to oust a Beijing-backed

Khmer Rouge government held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians, has said it will withdraw all its forces by the end of September whether or not a settlement has been reached.

This will leave Phnom Penh government troops alone fighting the U.N.-seated three-party resistance coalition, a situation similar to Afghanistan, where Kabul troops have prevented the mujahedeen resistance making major advances since the withdrawal of Soviet troops in February.

The biggest stumbling block to an accord, Mr. Dumas said Monday, is the failure of the four Cambodian factions—the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh administration and the resistance grouping followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Premier Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge—to agree on “national reconciliation.”

Failure To Reach Comprehensive Agreement

AU2908194089 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Sue Kendall report]

[Excerpts] Paris, Aug 29 (AFP)—An international conference here on Cambodia has failed to reach agreement on a comprehensive settlement, and a new session may be held early next year, a French spokesman said.

He was speaking after almost 24 hours of intensive discussions involving conference co-chairmen France and Indonesia had failed to make progress on major points of disagreement cited Monday by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

The spokesman particularly cited the “essential points” of a transitional government and an international control mechanism to supervise any settlement.

It was now being suggested that “the conference reconvene in Paris a few months from now, probably in the spring.”

Mr. Dumas had said during Tuesday’s talks that “it was too soon to reach a compromise, but it was not too soon to start working towards one,” the spokesman added.

When the ministers meet in plenary session Wednesday it will be to close the conference with the announcement of probably “a fairly short communique.”

The plenary session had been due to resume Tuesday, but it was postponed to allow time to work out details of the final statement, the spokesman said.

Intensive discussions which began late Monday between various parties to the conflict had failed to reach agreement late Tuesday, and a planned resumption of the plenary session was finally postponed until early Wednesday, when the conference was due to end.

“The solution will not now come at the conference, but on the ground, and the strongest will win,” said a

Cambodian source close to the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh government, predicting heavy fighting in the coming months.

One non-communist Asian source said the situation was now “hopeless.”

Commentator Remarks on Outcome of Cambodia Talks

BK3008054189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Aug 89 p 8

[Commentary by Kawi Chongkithawon: “No Last Minute Miracle in Paris”]

[Text] “Indeed, I think that people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it.”

—Dwight D. Eisenhower

That was how Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans chose to wrap up his address at the Paris conference Monday.

It also summed up the feeling of participants, who want to see some actual progress in this month-long conference. They would like to see at least partial achievements, such as the establishment of an international body to verify and monitor the Vietnamese military withdrawal and police a cease-fire in Cambodia.

Of all the speakers at the reopening ceremony Monday, only Evans offered an alternative approach to break the current deadlock in the month-long discussion.

In essence, he suggested that the conference should focus on the confidence-building measures that would render greater assurance to all Cambodian parties against outside intervention; and for the non-Khmer Rouge groups, the prevention of a return of the Khmer Rouge to dominance in post-settlement Cambodia.

Such assurance, Evans added, could be achieved if the conference focuses on the issue of international control mechanism (ICM) and its precise role.

Most importantly, the ICM must assure that the Khmer Rouge will not be in a position to impose control over the country, and it must also help conduct a national census to ascertain the number of Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia.

Confidence-building steps are crucial at this point because so far there has not been assurance of the non-return of the Khmer Rouge or a guarantee against foreign intervention in Cambodian affairs.

Evans’ idea was rather unusual given the prevailing tone of the conference over the past four weeks. As ASEAN sees it, any attempt to separate the verification and monitoring of Vietnamese troops withdrawal and ceasefire from the political settlement and national reconciliation would be considered as a “partial solution”, and unacceptable.

Australian officials vehemently denied that Evans advocated any partial solution. They argued that Australia simply wants to find an alternative to the impasse to the conference, and continues to support the goal of finding a comprehensive settlement.

ASEAN's position has always been that a partial solution is worse than no solution. In other words, without the formation of a four-party interim government acceptable to all sides, other plans cannot be carried out.

With this in mind, ASEAN would call for an indefinite adjournment of the conference in case the conference fails to reach a settlement.

Throughout the day yesterday, France intensified its efforts to bridge the gap between the Cambodian parties to come up with some points of agreement.

India, a leader in the Non-Aligned Movement, has proposed that the meeting adopt a document which will contain detailed points that all parties have unanimously agreed upon. But most of the six ASEAN countries reject the idea.

According to an Indian diplomat, the Paris conference agreed on the following points: the need for a comprehensive settlement, effective control of Vietnamese military withdrawal, cessation of military aid to all Cambodian factions, cessation of foreign intervention in Cambodian internal affairs, Cambodian internal affairs must be settled by the Cambodians themselves, an international guarantee of Cambodia's neutrality and independence, and the post-settlement construction of the country.

When the conference ends today, it is almost certain that no agreement will be signed. France will probably issue a statement to record whatever it perceives to be the outcome of the conference and thank participants for attending.

After the conference, international attention will shift to the battlefield. A clear winner among the rival Cambodian factions would mean an end to the process of conferences and peace talks.

Escalation of Fighting in Cambodia Predicted

BK3008023789 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
30 Aug 89 p 3

[By Anurat Maniphan in Paris]

[Text] Rival Cambodian factions are expected to test their strength on the battlefield as a political settlement still eludes the Paris Conference on Cambodia one day before its scheduled closure, delegates said.

"Predominant opinion" now favours adjourning to a later date, rather than closing today. The conference would resume here, delegates said.

Conference co-chairmen France and Indonesia met separately yesterday with each Cambodian faction—the

three resistance groups and Phnom Penh's delegation—in an attempt to make headway on the core problem of national reconciliation.

But a "miracle" was said to be needed for a breakthrough in the time remaining.

"If there is no settlement, there will be more shooting, a contest for territory," Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila said.

If the government of Hun Sen can control the situation, "they will not care if an agreement is reached or not," believing acceptance will come eventually, he added.

But if the situation "deteriorates after September," with towns seized and routes severed, their position would be "more difficult", and "they may talk reasonably," he said.

Asked if Thailand is ready for the expected escalation in fighting, Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi said "this is a big problem. I can't answer yet. It will adversely affect us."

"China has said if there is no political agreement ...if they do not consider the Cambodian problem settled, they will continue to send arms supplies," he added.

In that case, Vietnam may point to the JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] process linking troop withdrawal with cessation of military aid to the Cambodian forces, ACM Sitthi said. But the minister maintained that this linkage is only a matter of "consensus."

Singapore's Ambassador to the United States, Tommy Koh, also predicted an escalation of fighting in the upcoming dry season if a settlement is not reached in Paris.

"Unfortunately, I think we will have to witness more killing in Cambodia" as the two sides test their military strength in the battlefield, he said.

There will be "no need" to reconvene the Paris Conference if the outcome is decided by force of arms, with one side prevailing over the other, he pointed out.

But if there is a stalemate—a situation that should be known by April or May next year—then Hanoi and Phnom Penh may decide to settle the matter at the conference table, he added.

Some delegates have spoken of the conference resuming work in December while others have suggested next year.

Experts in the region said the Cambodians should be given time. They suggested that the next proceedings should come in three stages beginning with talks among Cambodians—"particularly between Mr Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk"—followed by the work of expert committees and finally by reconvening the ministers.

Fighting is reported to have escalated in Western Cambodia as the conference showed difficulties in recent weeks. The resistance factions have readily distributed battle reports here.

The Khmer Rouge yesterday claimed "enemy" forces comprising three divisions of Vietnamese troops, three divisions of Phnom Penh troops and "a great number" of local units in Battambang—suffered 380 dead and 425 wounded in "fierce" fighting in the Pailin area from August 8-21.

The Vietnamese failed to retake control of Sala Krau, controlled by the guerrilla leadership with most military clout.

The nationalist Khmer People's National liberation Front (KPNLF) on Monday denounced the shelling near Sok San on August 20 and 21 by troops of Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

It said the "atrocities against Khmer civilians" called "into question" the "sincerity" of Hanoi and Phnom Penh in finding a comprehensive political solution.

But a spokesman for the Vietnamese delegation maintained Hanoi supports efforts for a comprehensive solution.

He said the "areas of agreement" achieved so far provided "a very good basis to continue the search for a comprehensive solution."

According to Singapore's Ambassador Tommy Koh, the only text agreed upon at the conference is on Cambodia's reconstruction.

The work of three committees—on control mechanisms, guarantees, refugee repatriation and reconstruction—is only "peripheral," compared to that of the ad hoc committee dealing with issues at the "heart" of the conference, he stressed.

The CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] and Phnom Penh remain "far apart" on four key issues: national reconciliation, auspices of an international control mechanism, and questions of referring to genocide or to Vietnamese settlers, he said.

Both Ambassador Koh and Foreign Minister Sitthi expect Vietnam to accept a limited UN role in the ICM [international control mechanism].

ACM Sitthi said reports to this effect have circulated among delegates since Monday night.

He dismissed the reports and Phnom Penh foreign minister Hun Sen's proposal yesterday for a fact-finding mission into Cambodia to investigate the question of Vietnamese settlers as "tactics" to "appear more flexible."

Responsibility for Cambodian Repatriation Changed

BK3008052389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Aug 89 p 4

[Text] The UN Border Relief Organization's [UNBRO] responsibility to take care of massive Cambodian refugees on the Thai border will be transferred to the UN High

Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] as part of preparations for their repatriation and eventual reintegration in Cambodia, relief sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The preparations are under way because humanitarian organizations are convinced that the peace process in Cambodia has begun.

The transfer of responsibility was aimed at ensuring smooth transition between the two international agencies since time is ripe for the launching of the large-scale repatriation of these Cambodian refugees, said the sources who asked not to be named.

The Thai government and field authorities responsible for the security along the eastern border have been informed of the phase-out of UNBRO role along the border.

The move was initiated by a small working group which has also charted out the framework for large-scale repatriation of more than 300,000 Cambodian refugees from the Thai border and their reintegration in Cambodia, they said.

Formed last February without any publicity, the nucleus working group chaired by Shah A.M.S. Kibria, UN undersecretary general and special envoy of the UN secretary general for humanitarian affairs, was originally composed of UNHCR, UNPRO, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and World Food Programme (WFP).

Acting on recommendations of Kibria, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar decided while in Geneva in early July to enlarge the working group and designate UNHCR as the lead organization for the repatriation programme under consideration.

Shortly afterwards, the working group was enlarged to incorporate more international organizations, including International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Intergovernmental Commission on Migration (ICM) and World Health Organization (WHO).

In working out their plans, the working group has set as the basic principle that the human rights of the Cambodian refugees must be guaranteed when they return to Cambodia and are resettled.

One basic right is for them to choose at their own will where they would be reintegrated, the sources said, adding that the international relief agencies have to maintain the international standard on the very basic human rights in carrying out their task.

One source said the plans worked out for the repatriation remained very sketchy because the actual operations will be conditional on many unanswered variables, particularly the financial support and the timeframe for the repatriation programme.

The minimum period needed for the repatriation is probably a year, he said.

"However, it can be faster if the international community wishes so. How fast it will be will largely depend on the means of transportation made available in the operations. They could be flown aboard C-130 transport planes or simply transported by train to Cambodia," he said.

The source emphasized that the anticipated repatriation of the Cambodian refugees is being prepared purely on the humanitarian grounds and that it is following the diplomatic initiatives to break the Cambodian stalemate.

"We will follow the political side and not be ahead of it. The repatriation, reintegration and probably reconstruction of Cambodia's economy would follow a comprehensive political settlement," the source said.

Kibria's deputy, Jamshid Anvar is attending the Paris international conference on Cambodia as a member of the UN secretary general's delegation.

The source said that as the situation appears now, the desired peace may not be very much at hand.

"It could probably take a few more months or even a year," said the source.

In any case, Kibria plans to embark upon a two-week tour which may become crucial if a political settlement is found.

The trip will take him to Copenhagen on September 4 where he will join Anvar from Paris, Ottawa and New York. In New York, the headquarters of the United Nations, Mr Kibria intends to meet with ASEAN ambassadors to UN on September 12 to discuss the humanitarian needs for the displaced Cambodian people and exchange views on a future massive repatriation of the ill-fated refugees.

On the following day, the UN special representative will convene a plenary annual meeting with ambassadors from donor countries, including ASEAN, and the Western countries. Mr Kibria will be accompanied by representative of all international relief agencies involved in the relief efforts on the Thai-Cambodian border.

On September 14, he will meet with ambassadors from "bilateral donor countries"—a jargon used in the international relief community in reference to such socialist countries as the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Eastern European countries which have been extending direct aid to the Phnom Penh government.

If there is no progress on the political front, the main topic of the agenda of the meetings will be raising funds from the donor countries to finance the existing relief operations on the border. Otherwise, the meetings could be turned into a major forum for discussions on the repatriation and possibly the reconstruction of the Cambodia's economy in the post-war period.

Apart from the large-scale repatriation, the United Nations may take upon itself the task to coordinate international aid, mainly from the West, for the economic reconstruction of Cambodia in the post-war period if the UN secretary general is called upon by the international community to do so, the source said.

Hun Sen Advocates Continued Optimism

PM2908152689 Paris LE MONDE in French
29 Aug 89 p 6

[Report by J.-C. Pomonti: "Hun Sen: 'Not Agreeing Does Not Mean That We Should Sever Contact'"]

[Text] "We should continue to be optimistic. We should at least draw up the points on which we agree and those on which we disagree, then make the decision to continue the negotiations and reach a peaceful settlement. Not agreeing does not mean that we should sever contacts."

During a meeting with several journalists in his suite in the Royal-Monceau hotel on Saturday, 26 August, when it was still not known whether the final session of the Paris conference would be able to take place, the Phnom Penh prime minister seemed relaxed and without bitterness. In the absence of an agreement in Paris, on which he no longer seems to be counting, he is already thinking about what comes next. He is hinting at the possibility of a unilateral cease-fire which his government would decree at the end of the repatriation of Vietnamese troops which has been announced for 27 September: "We are thinking about it. We would like to avoid a civil war after the Vietnamese withdrawal."

What about the possibility of a return by the Vietnamese forces which he mentioned just recently? He was less categorical than before: "If the Vietnamese were to return, they should perhaps not be in such a hurry to withdraw as they are now." And he added: "The Vietnamese are withdrawing 15 months ahead (of their initial announcement of withdrawal by the end of 1990—LE MONDE editor's note). We are capable of ensuring our national defense. We are ready for the worst. We are perfectly aware that an offensive is being planned."

With regard to the future, he added, "the level of foreign aid which we receive will depend on the level of foreign intervention." In other words, Vietnamese military aid will depend on the aid supplied to the resistance. "And with regard to the Vietnamese withdrawal, nothing will change whether there is agreement in Paris or not. They will have left by 27 September. If there is no international monitoring mechanism, we will invite foreign observers."

Of course, he blamed the Khmer Rouge for any failure of the Paris negotiations and said he does not understand why the "other side," notably the Americans, is blaming him for it. "Mr Baker (U.S. secretary of state—LE MONDE editor's note) and the U.S. delegation have seen who constituted an obstruction during the conference. It was the Khmer Rouge." On Friday, Mr Baker announced that he would not return to Paris for the final

session. "Does that mean that he is waiting for the rice to be cooked before he comes? Does he really want to help us to reach an agreement?"

With regard to Prince Sihanouk's attitude, although he did not know about his latest outburst, Hun Sen was particularly clear: "Prince Sihanouk is using the Khmer Rouge as a counterweight. One day he talks about the tragedy which his family experienced at their hands. The next day, he rejects any mention of the genocide perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge. If he abandons Pol Pot, he feels weak. And if you stand by Pol Pot you abandon the people. Sihanouk has never been as close to the Khmer Rouge as he is now."

On this subject, the Phnom Penh prime minister summarized his position as follows: "Prince Sihanouk will only be able to play a political role if he abandons the Khmer Rouge." And he added: "Let us not forget that there is only one real problem—the Khmer Rouge. Those among them who condemn the genocide and Pol Pot will be accepted as individuals or in the framework of a political movement."

And, with regard to the criticism leveled at him for allowing Vietnamese "colonists" to settle in Cambodia, he first refuted the figure of 1 million people and said that there are only 80,000. Second, "no law," he said, enables him "to expel foreign nationals." But, as "all doubt must be removed," he added, "the accusations that 1 million armed, Vietnamese civilians are in Cambodia must be verified." In other words, he does not seem to rule out a census of foreign nationals although he stated that the Chinese community is bigger than the Vietnamese community in Cambodia.

Coverage of Khieu Samphan Speech Continues

BK2908030689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Aug 89

["Excerpts" of Khieu Samphan's address at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia on 31 July: "In the future, Cambodia Can Survive Through Unity Among All Cambodians Regardless of Their Political Tendencies or Their Past"; read by announcer—parts 1-3 of speech published in the 28 August East Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Text] His Excellency Khieu Samphan said: Cambodia is a small and weak country with a small population. It has

to remain forever a neighbor of Vietnam, which is a big country with a population 10 times bigger than Cambodia's, stronger, and with insatiable expansionist ambitions. We clearly realize that even if they are forced to genuinely withdraw their troops from Cambodia one day, Vietnamese leaders will not give up their Indochinese federation strategy.

In such a geographical and political position, Cambodia can survive, and the Cambodian race be safeguarded, only through unity among all Cambodians, regardless of their political tendencies and their pasts, to defend the nation and rebuild the country. This vital unity can grow and be strengthened only within a liberal and democratic, national atmosphere with many parties, and with full respect for human rights, and in an international atmosphere with cooperation of all countries the world over, including Vietnam, and in particular with countries which for the past nearly 11 years of Vietnam's invasion and aggression have constantly defended the independence, freedom, and survival of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

After recovering 100 percent peace and independence, Cambodia will need all kinds of assistance from all friendly countries to defend its beloved independence and freedom, and to rapidly rebuild its economy which has been destroyed and plundered by Vietnam. This is the only way for Cambodia and its people to safeguard and maintain their existence and national identity.

In the major address of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces, and president of Democratic Kampuchea, delivered at this august conference, the samdech expressed the desire of our people and the international community to see the Paris International Conference on Cambodia bring a definitive and historic contribution to solving this tragic Cambodian problem, and through this, contributing to saving Cambodia and the Cambodian people and restoring freedom and independence to Cambodia in its territorial integrity. May this unanimous request of Cambodia's national resistance forces, their leader, our people, and peace- and justice-loving people be fulfilled here for the benefit of not only our people's independence and freedom, but also for the survival of a nation which has a 2 millennial civilization, and for the benefit of international peace and security, particularly in Southeast Asia.

Japan

Kaifu Leaves for U.S.-Canada-Mexico Tour

Plans To Stress Global Cooperation

OW2908112889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Tuesday he will use his first foreign trip to stress Japan's global cooperation for world peace and stability, as well as for the protection of the environment.

Kaifu, speaking to reporters at a pre-departure ceremony at the Prime Minister's Office, said his trip will show that Japanese foreign policy reflects not only a willingness to help solve problems through global cooperation, but also a sincere desire to do so.

"The American President has often spoken of global joint endeavors and policy coordination—that he wants (the U.S. and Japan) to combine their strengths and cooperate in solving what problems they can on a global scale," Kaifu said.

He added that he too, during the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) presidential election earlier this month, said Japan has a responsibility to engage in active cooperation to preserve the global environment into the 21st century.

The global environment is expected to be a major theme of Kaifu's visit to the U.S., Mexico and Canada. The trip precedes a United Nations-sponsored international conference on the environment, to be held in Tokyo September 11-13.

While in Mexico City next week, Kaifu is expected to tell President Carlos Salinas de Gortari that Japan will "positively" consider Mexico's request for some 1 billion dollars in antipollution loans from a special environmental aid package announced by Japan at the Paris economic summit last July.

Kaifu said his departure for a summit with the U.S. so soon after his inauguration is a sign of Japan's commitment to "continue nurturing Japan-U.S. relations, which are founded on the (common values) of freedom and democracy."

Officials Predict Topics for Bush Talks

OW3008001189 Tokyo KYODO in English 2326 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Washington, Aug. 29 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and U.S. President George Bush will give their blessings to a dialogue on structural impediments to trade during their talks here on Friday [1 September], Japanese and U.S. officials said Tuesday.

A senior Japanese diplomat said the meeting at the White House is aimed at forging a "good relationship" between the two leaders.

Brent Scowcroft, Bush's national security affairs adviser, said at a news conference in Kennebunkport, Maine, that the U.S. has the same objective—to foster what he called "one of our most important international relationships."

"It is customary for new Japanese prime ministers to visit Washington early on to establish a personal relationship with the President," he said, "and that is also very much in the U.S. interest."

"It is important, that the two establish this kind of close contact, and that's really the purpose of the visit at this particular time," he said.

The second Japanese prime minister to pay a visit to Washington in 7 months, Kaifu is scheduled to hold talks with Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, and other U.S. Government and congressional leaders on Friday.

State Department officials said Kaifu and Bush will discuss a wide range of subjects, including trade, a Pacific partnership dialogue, China, and Kampuchea.

A Japanese official predicted that their discussions, however, will not go into detail due to a lack of time.

"They will give their blessings to the structural impediments consultations" due to be held in Tokyo on September 4-5, the official said.

He said Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will reiterate Japan's refusal to discuss its supercomputer and satellite procurement policies and lumber trade under the threat of U.S. retaliation if the matter comes up in talks with Bush or Secretary of State James Baker.

"We hope to settle those issues through joint efforts and within the global context," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

At the Maine press conference, Scowcroft told reporters that Bush and Kaifu will have "a preliminary discussion of the overall economic agenda" and exchange views on developments in East Asia, Kampuchea, and Third World debt strategy.

Cooperation in Central America Planned

OW2808143189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT
28 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan will help monitor Nicaragua's elections early next year as part of a United Nations team of observers, Foreign Ministry sources said Monday.

"We are now studying the possibility of participating under the umbrella of the U.N.," said a high-level official on condition of anonymity.

Japan's plans to cooperate with the U.N. on the Central American mission and in its other peace-making activities may be brought up during the coming week when Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu holds summit meetings

with U.S. President George Bush, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, the official said.

After a request last February from the presidents of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala, the U.N. decided to dispatch a mission to monitor the elections set for February 25, 1990.

"We have not yet reached conclusions as to whether the participating Japanese personnel will be government or non-government or how many there will be," the official said.

Following inquiries with the U.N. Secretary General's Office, Japan has learned that Spanish-speaking specialists on Latin American affairs are preferred to political experts well-versed in election matters, he added.

The official said that during his three-nation tour, Kaifu will also likely state that Japan intends to continue its relief assistance for the estimated 150,000 refugees and 1.8 million displaced persons in Central America.

"We have already pledged to significantly boost our cooperation in Central America when a genuine peace is reached in the region," he said.

Mexico To Receive \$1 Billion in Loans

*OW 2808140289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT
28 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan has decided to extend yen loans totaling 1 billion dollars to Mexico to help it fight air pollution in its capital city, government officials said Monday.

The lending will be the first of its kind under Japan's 2.25-billion-dollar official development aid program designed for environmental protection in the Third World that former Prime Minister Sosuke Uno pledged at the Paris summit meeting last month.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will inform U.S. President George Bush and Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the decision when he holds talks with them on September 1 and 5, respectively, the officials said.

The officials said the 1 billion dollars in loans, intended to show Japan's commitment to third world assistance, will be used as part of Mexico's 3-billion-dollar, anti-pollution program aimed at preventing pollution in Mexico City, where air pollution is reportedly the worst in the world.

Japan is also considering providing Mexico with 2.05 billion dollars in loans from the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan ahead of schedule to back up a debt-relief accord reached between Mexico and its creditor banks on the 54 billion dollars the Latin American nation owes to them the officials said.

The 2.05-billion dollars in loans, consisting of 1 billion dollars in parallel loans with the International Monetary

Fund [IMF] and 1.05 billion dollars in co-financing with the World Bank, are part of the 5.6-billion-dollar fresh lending program the IMF and World Bank have announced to support the first debt-relief agreement under the so-called Brady Plan.

Kaifu Embarks on Tour

*OW 3008084889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT
30 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu left for San Francisco Wednesday on a 12-day tour of the United States, Mexico and Canada.

Kaifu is scheduled to meet U.S. President George Bush in Washington on September 1, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in Mexico City on September 5 and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa on September 7.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, currently in Paris to represent Japan at a Kampuchean peace conference, will fly to Washington on Thursday to join the prime minister.

This is Kaifu's first overseas visit since he replaced Sosuke Uno as prime minister on August 9.

Kaifu and Nakayama will return to Tokyo on September 10.

U.S. Urges Antimonopoly Enforcement

*OW 3008060289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT
30 Aug 89*

[Text] Washington, Aug. 29 KYODO—The U.S. Government has filed a five-point request for economic structural reforms in Japan, urging Tokyo to more strictly enforce its Antimonopoly Act, a Japanese diplomatic source here said Tuesday.

U.S. officials said they would pose the five-point request at Japan-U.S. talks on structural barriers to trade, scheduled for September 4-5 in Tokyo, the source said.

In its request, the U.S. said American companies in Japan have been facing unfair treatment, such as bid-rigging, a complicated distribution system, and other business troubles.

The five problem areas cited by the U.S. are: 1) exclusive procurement practices by Japanese enterprises; 2) problems about intellectual property, including patent applications; 3) boycotting Japanese business groups and refusal to accept cooperative transactions; 4) "dango," or bid-rigging; and 5) stricter application of the Antimonopoly Act.

The U.S. said Japan has not been applying its Antimonopoly Act in practical cases as strictly as they have in the U.S. and Europe, though the Japanese law bans anticompetitive business practices, according to the Japanese source.

American officials have said Japan's antimonopoly administration is the biggest cause of exclusive practices by Japanese enterprises.

Political observers here said the five-point request clearly shows the U.S. Administration is positioned to declare Japan's Antimonopoly Act as one of the major causes for Japan-U.S. economic and trade frictions.

In its paper, the U.S. said Japanese firms—individually or in a group—exclude or limit foreign firms' business in Japan and that these practices have led to high prices in Japan.

For instance, it said Japanese firms buy only from long-time business partners and will not accept market participation by newcomers, including foreign ones.

As an example of "group boycotting," the U.S. cited refusal of cooperative transactions by the Japanese soda ash industry.

Despite the Japanese Fair Trade Commission's order against cartel practices, foreign firms were excluded from Japanese soda ash transactions and American firms suffered an estimated 130 million dollars in lost sales between 1984 and 1988, the U.S. said.

The U.S. side also will take up "group boycotting" involving Japanese-made auto windshields, building construction, beef, and polysilicon.

The U.S. said in connection with bid-rigging that "unfair" bidding last year for the construction of U.S. naval base facilities in Yokosuka south of Tokyo also is of concern.

Moriyama on Finding Chinese Among Boat People

OW3008044689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 30 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said Wednesday that 85 out of 231 boat people who arrived in Japan in 2 groups recently were Chinese.

The chief government spokeswoman told reporters that, of 107 boat people who landed in Japan on May 29, 6 were Chinese, while 79 of another group of 124 who arrived on Tuesday were Chinese, according to their own statements.

Moriyama said if the Chinese boat people are found to be illegal immigrants following investigations by the Justice Ministry, the government must hold negotiations with China for their deportation.

But she said Japan will accept Chinese refugees if they are recognized as genuine ones under the definition of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Government To Screen Boat People

OW2908073389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO—The Japanese Government will rigorously screen Vietnamese boat people and deport them if they are disqualified as refugees under an international accord, cabinet ministers said Tuesday.

Referring to six Chinese refugees who have illegally landed in Japan posing as Vietnamese refugees, Justice Minister Masao Goto said they will be deported to their homeland.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama said the government will make strict checks on Vietnamese boat people to determine whether they are genuine refugees under a United Nations standard.

The six Chinese—four men and two women—had their landing permit canceled on Monday after it was found they had entered Japan illegally in late May disguised as Vietnamese refugees.

A total of 1,909 boat people in 24 groups arrived in Japan between January 4 and August 23. Another group of 204 refugees landed in Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture, on Tuesday.

The Justice Ministry said it will issue a temporary landing permit to boat people in the future and conduct strict screenings before granting them final landing permission.

Meanwhile, Moriyama said in a meeting of the House of Representatives' Cabinet Committee held earlier in the day that the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has agreed to pay medical, food, clothing and other expenses, including costs for disposal of refugees' boats. Japan's local governments have been making disbursements for boat people until now.

Moriyama said Japan will urge the UNHCR to pay expenses already incurred as early as possible.

Chinese Boat People Face Deportation

OW2908211789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO—About half of some 2,000 boat people who have arrived in Japan this year may have been Chinese who joined the Vietnamese in Chinese ports, Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo said Tuesday.

The sources also said the ministry may call Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo Yang Zhenya and question him about the presence of Chinese nationals among boat people.

The Justice Ministry, which supervises the immigration authorities, also said Tuesday it will deport any Chinese nationals confirmed to have landed in Japan along with Vietnamese boat people, rather than treating them as refugees.

The government is also considering the status of some of the Vietnamese boat people, as some of them have said they left the country to seek a better life, which would make them "economic refugees" who are not qualified for political refugee status.

Of the 124 people rescued from a wooden vessel off western Okinawa on Monday, only 45 had departed from Vietnam, a group leader told reporters Tuesday evening in Naha.

Farmer Hoang Tuan, 23, said at a Naha high school gymnasium, where they have been given temporary shelter, that the 45 are Vietnamese nationals of Chinese descent and left Vietnam because of a lack of freedom or economic stability.

He said 79 people joined them at an island off China's Fujian Province where they purchased a new boat en route to Japan.

A boat seller there asked the Vietnamese to allow the newcomers, who appeared to be Chinese and spoke no Vietnamese, to join them, he said.

Most of them were in their 20's and 30's and were in ragged clothes. They appeared to have gathered there from a variety of places, rather than being residents of the island, the group leader said.

The Justice Ministry did not give landing permission to the 124 boat people.

Also, a leader of another group of 204 boat people who were rescued on Monday off Goto Islands, Nagasaki Prefecture, told immigration officials that around 45 of them were from Vietnam but the other 160 joined the group in Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian Province, when they changed boats.

He said a Chinese broker asked the Vietnamese to continue the journey with the 160 Chinese in exchange for a larger boat and food provisions.

The leader also said the group from China threatened the Vietnamese with knives and wooden swords during the journey, but dumped the weapons when the vessel approached Japanese waters and when Japanese helicopters appeared.

The number of boat people who have arrived in Japan either landing by themselves or being rescued by other ships so far exceeds 2,000 compared with last years' total of 219.

The Justice Ministry officials said the Chinese who may have come to Japan to seek jobs and are not genuine refugees, must be deported as illegal entrants under Japan's immigration laws.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan will start negotiations with China on the deportation of these would-be refugees if the Justice Ministry decides on deportation.

The spokesman, Taizo Watanabe, told reporters that Japan may ask China for a prompt answer to a question put to the Chinese Embassy last Wednesday on the existence of a possible "relay station" in China for Vietnamese and Chinese boat people.

Chinese Ordered Deported

OW3008094689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Kumamoto, Aug. 30 KYODO—Some 35 members of the latest group of refugees to reach Japanese shores on Wednesday fled to nearby mountains, Maritime Safety Agency officials said.

Six of the 35 returned later in the day. Police dispatched some 50 officers to search the nearby mountain areas and set up checkpoints on roads to locate the remaining 29.

The 35 were among some 180 refugees who landed in a wooden vessel on a beach south of the southern Japanese city of Kumamoto. Police set up tents on shore to house the remaining 145 refugees.

The group of 145 refugees consisted of 103 men and 22 women, with 17 children and three infants. All of those who fled are believed to be male.

It was not immediately known how many of the refugees are Vietnamese, officials said.

Earlier Wednesday, authorities in Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, captured one of three Chinese who had fled from facilities there that morning.

The three Chinese were among 79 who had joined a group of boat people when their boat stopped at China's Fujian Province for supplies, swelling their number to 124, immigration officials said.

Officials said 239 of some 328 earlier arrivals questioned on Tuesday were also thought to be Chinese.

In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama told reporters on Wednesday a total of 85 Chinese "refugees" had been officially identified.

Moriyama said steps to return the illegal immigrants would be taken in consultation with the Chinese Government, but mentioned no start date for such talks.

The official total includes six Chinese who arrived in late May and the 79 now in Naha.

But Moriyama noted that Chinese, given recognition as refugees, might be accepted.

The United Nations says refugees must be fleeing from the fear of racial, religious or political persecution. Most of the Chinese "refugees" are thought to be migrant workers.

Immigration authorities on Wednesday announced their first deportation order on one 30-year-old Chinese man who said he wished to rejoin his family if refused permission to stay.

In Beijing, authorities shifted the blame for the pseudo-refugees to Vietnam, saying the original cause is in Vietnam, the country which created the refugees, and insisted it take responsibility for them.

A tightening of the money supply to control China's inflation rate, construction stoppages and the failure of many village enterprises have apparently contributed to rising numbers of unemployed domestic migrant workers.

Justice Minister Masao Goto said Tuesday Japan would initiate procedures to screen out such refugees and deport them. Sources in the Foreign Ministry suspect that almost 1,000 of the about 2,000 boat people who have arrived in Japan this year may be Chinese.

The government is also considering the status of some Vietnamese refugees who have said they came to Japan for reasons other than fear of persecution.

More Boat People Sighted Off Kagoshima

OW2908121489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Kagoshima, Aug. 29 KYODO—More than 100 boat people believed to be Vietnamese were spotted drifting in a boat Tuesday on the East China Sea off Kagoshima Prefecture, southwestern Japan, Maritime Safety Agency [MSA] officials said.

A Japanese fishing boat from Nagasaki Prefecture, passing nearby, rescued the 105 boat people—76 men and 29 women, while an MSA patrol boat was heading for the site to confirm the incident.

Earlier in the day, a group of 204 Vietnamese refugees, who were sighted on Monday off Nagasaki Prefecture, landed in Sasebo, while another group of 124 boat people from Vietnam, who were spotted the day before off the Senkaku Islands, Okinawa Prefecture, arrived in Naha.

So far this August, more than 1,200 Vietnamese boat people have arrived in the Kyushu and Okinawa areas.

More Refugees Coming From Vietnam

OW2908211489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Kagoshima, Aug. 29 KYODO—Two more boats carrying a total of 207 people believed to be Vietnamese refugees were heading for Japan, Maritime Safety Agency [MSA] officials said Tuesday.

This brings the total number of refugee boats arriving in Japan in August to 10 and the number of refugees to 1,439.

According to agency officials, the first of the two boats, of some 20 tons, was sighted on the East China Sea at about 10:15 a.m., approximately 280 kilometers north-west of Tokunoshima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture, by a Japanese fishing boat, "Masu Maru No. 12," owned by Masuda Fishery Co. of Nagasaki.

The ship, carrying 105 people—76 men and 29 women—approached the Japanese fishing boat and all those aboard forced their way onto the Japanese vessel, the officials quoted "Masu Maru" crew members as saying.

The MSA patrol boat "Osumi" was heading for the site to confirm the situation, the officials said.

A second Vietnamese ship was spotted in seas some 10 kilometers west of Fukue Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, shortly after 1:30 p.m.

The MSA patrol boat "Goto," which discovered the 50-ton vessel, found 75 men and 27 women believed to be Vietnamese on board.

Earlier in the day, a boat carrying 204 Vietnamese refugees first sighted on Monday off the Goto Islands, Nagasaki Prefecture, landed in Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture, and another boat carrying a group of 124 Vietnamese refugees arrived in Naha after being sighted the day before off the Senkaku Islands, Okinawa.

But most of the 204 refugees were unable to speak Vietnamese and they had few Vietnamese-made products with them, immigration officials said.

Although the refugees said they were of minority ethnic groups in Vietnam, the officials suspect that many of them might be Chinese masquerading as Vietnamese.

On Monday, six Chinese who illegally landed in Japan in late May posing as Vietnamese refugees had their landing permits canceled and were to be deported to their homeland.

Some of the 204 aboard the first vessel said that they had changed boats in Fujian Province, southern China, en route to Japan.

A spokesman said they had bought a small boat for 3 million dong from a broker in Vietnam and left the country on July 23. He hoped in Fujian Province to buy a larger craft. The refugees had left for Japan to seek a better life, immigration officials quoted the spokesman as saying.

The 124 Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Naha Tuesday told officials that they had left Haiphong, northern Vietnam, on August 13. They called at Haitan Island in the Chinese province of Fujian last before coming on to Japan, they said.

Group of 102 People Lands

OW3008020889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Nagasaki, Aug. 30 KYODO—A group of 102 boat people, who were sighted off Nagasaki Prefecture on Tuesday, arrived at Nagasaki Port early Wednesday morning, Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) officials said.

Members of the group told MSA officials that they left a northern Vietnamese port in a boat on August 6. They landed in southern China and moved to Fuzhou in Fujian Province, where they boarded the ship again to head for Japan on August 23, they said.

The boat people will undergo a medical inspection Wednesday before being screened to determine whether they are genuine refugees, the officials said.

Many of the boat people arriving in Japan in recent months are believed to be Chinese illegally entering this country posing as Vietnamese refugees.

Immigration officials said they will conduct a strict check on the new arrivals before granting landing permits.

Upper House President To Make European Tour

OW2808091489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT
28 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, president of the House of Councillors, will visit four European nations from September 5 to 17, house officials said Monday.

He will be making official visits to Austria and Finland and unofficial ones to France and Britain.

While in Vienna, Tsuchiya will meet President Kurt Waldheim and Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

Tsuchiya will hold talks with President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Harri Holkeri while in the Finnish capital of Helsinki.

World Bank To Borrow From Japanese Lenders

OW2908124089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO—The World Bank on Tuesday signed agreements with 50 Japanese financial institutions on two syndicated loans totaling 100 billion yen, the bank's Tokyo office said.

One is a 15-year, 65 billion yen loan from 43 banks and insurance companies and the other is a 20-year, 35 billion yen loan from seven trust banks.

The annual interest rate is 6.0 percent for both loans in the first five years. The rate will be reviewed every five years, with the prevailing long-term prime lending rate to be applied.

For the first loan, the reviewed interest rate must stay between 6.0 percent and 4.8 percent. The agreement on the second loan gives the Washington-based international lending institution options to repay all loans every five years.

The loans will be carried out Thursday, with Bank of Tokyo acting as the agent for the first loan and Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. for the second.

The 42 other lenders of the first loan include Industrial Bank of Japan, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Nippon Credit Bank, Nippon Life Insurance Co. and Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The six other trust banks are Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp., Mitsui Trust and Banking Co., Toyo Trust and Banking Co., Yasuda Trust and Banking Co., Chuo Trust and Banking Co. and Nippon Trust Bank Ltd.

PLO's 'Arafat, Israel's Arens To Visit

OW2908132489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO—Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Arens will separately visit Japan this fall, Foreign Ministry sources said on Tuesday.

The exact dates of their arrivals are not known.

'Arafat was earlier scheduled to visit Japan in August but his visit was canceled mainly because of political instability in Japan, the sources said.

'Arafat last came to Tokyo in October 1986 at the invitation of a parliamentary group. This time he will be a Foreign Ministry guest, the sources said.

'Arafat is expected to call for Japan's support for his movement through meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Arens will be the first Israeli foreign minister to come to Japan in four years. His visit will be in return for one by then Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno in July 1988.

North Korea

Daily Condemns U.S. 'Deterrent' Strategy

SK2608050589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT
26 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today refutes the contention of the U.S. ruling circles that their Armed Forces are a "deterrent" to war and "guarantee" of peace, a cock-and-bull story to conceal their aggressive nature.

Declaring that the aggression forces of the U.S. imperialists are, to all intents and purposes, a means of strength for gratifying their desire for world supremacy, the news analyst says:

The "deterrent" strategy is immediately a strategy of aggression and war. This is clearly evidenced by the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy.

They claim that the U.S. forces must stay in South Korea as a "deterrent," because there is "threat of invasion" from the North. But this is no more than a lie to mislead and fool public opinion within and without.

All kinds of military exercises including the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres staged by them every year under the hypocritical cloak of "deterrent" irrefutably prove that the U.S. forces occupying South Korea are not a "deterrent" but aggression forces.

It is entirely ascribable to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and aggression policy that tensions and war danger are growing on the Korean peninsula, our repeated peace overtures falling on deaf ears.

Should the U.S. imperialists continue to pursue the anti-socialist strategy, circulating the false advertisement of "deterrent" and the like against the trend of the times, they would face bitterer denunciation and repudiation within and without, warns the commentary.

Article Rejects 'Deterrent' Theory

SK1908121389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article entitled "U.S. Imperialist Aggression Forces Have No Excuse to Stay in South Korea".

The pretext of "deterrent" and "request" put forward by the U.S. ruling quarters is a sophism distorting the reality and reversing black and white, the author of the article says, and continues:

The "deterrent" doctrine whereby they claim that the U.S. forces are present in South Korea to counter the "threat of Southward invasion" from the North is a rigmarole to reverse the responsibility for the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula.

The main source of threat to peace and security on the Korean peninsula is the U.S. imperialists who constantly keep themselves in an attack posture against the North, having deployed over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and staging annually military exercises together with the South Korean puppet army nearly one million strong.

The "deterrent" doctrine is also intended to justify the role of the U.S. Occupation forces, a tool for the execution of the policy of aggression and war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. forces are present in South Korea to destroy the dprk and expand the order of the colonial rule in South Korea to the whole of Korea by provoking another war of aggression on the Korean peninsula.

Yet (?these) imperialists claim (?that their) aggression forces hold [words indistinct]. This reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief" no less preposterous is the "request" doctrine brought forward by the U.S. rulers. It is a distortion of history and an insult to the South Korean people for them to argue that the U.S. forces are present in South Korea at the "request" of the South Korean people.

It is not at the "request" of the South Korean people but for the realization of the old design of the U.S. imperialists to dominate the Korean peninsula that the U.S. forces are occupying South Korea.

The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is chiefly aimed at keeping hold on South Korea as a military bridgehead for their aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy and as the nuclear forward base for their anti-socialist strategy.

The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is the root cause of all the sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people, the main factor barring unity and reunification of our nation and fostering confrontation and tensions between the North and South and a cancer constantly threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

Noting that the U.S. forces have no excuse to stay in South Korea, the article continues:

the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea falls in line with the present international trend toward the peaceful solution of all disputes and disarmament and detente. The United States must look straight at the trend of the times and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along its forces and nuclear weapons.

Paper Daily Calls for Nuclear Free Zone

SK3008052589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 30 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)—To ease the tension and remove the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is a pressing issue which must be settled as early as possible either in view of the national interests of the Korean people or in view of world peace, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

To make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone is a task of the times which brooks no further delay, the news analyst says, and goes on: If the nuclear weapons in the Korean peninsula and its surrounding areas spit fire in a reckless war gamble of the U.S. imperialists, peace on the Korean peninsula will be wrecked and flames of the war will spread beyond Korea, thus extending to a global thermonuclear war. This is inevitable because of the character of the global strategy of the U.S. imperialists whose aim is to dominate the world and because of the complicated international balance of forces and the characteristic features of nuclear weapons with tremendous destructive force.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are a cancer threatening peace in Korea and the world and the security of mankind, and this cancer must be removed.

The point here is to get the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear weapons, the source of the danger of nuclear war in the Korean peninsula, withdrawn from South Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea is the key point and a prerequisite to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The DPRK Government has exerted strenuous efforts to have the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, ease the tension and promote peace and peaceful reunification, advanced a proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone in 1986, a peace package last year and other peace proposals and initiatives and has made every possible effort to put them into practice.

The U.S. imperialists, however, have persistently refused to withdraw their armed forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea in a bid to gratify their wild ambition for world supremacy with "nuclear preponderance." This is a criminal act against security of humanity and the trend towards the relaxation of the situation.

The article stresses:

Clearing the globe of nuclear weapons is a supreme demand of the times and a task which should be fulfilled without fail. The U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We hope that all the progressive people, peaceloving people around the world will, as in the past, so in the future, too, fully support and encourage the Korean people in their struggle to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

U.S., South Stage Military Exercise

SK3008050589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 30 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, while staging the aggressive "Ulchi-Focus Lens 89" joint military exercise in the full-dressed stage, carried out nuclear bomb-dropping and ground target striking exercises several times under simulated conditions of an attack on the northern half of Korea with the mobilisation of dozens of "B-52" strategic bombers from an overseas aggressive base and "F-16" fighter-bombers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

This was coincided with the puppets' war games such as maximum sortie exercise, mid-air joint exercise in which

ground target strike was combined with ball-firing, and transport of nuclear and chemical bombs to units.

This clearly shows that their war gambles are not mere military exercises, but one more test war to round off the attack operation for invading the North—a criminal act leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are inciting the spirit of confrontation and creating an atmosphere of strain in the war exercises. This is a premeditated act to divert elsewhere the attention of the people and dampen their desire for reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group seek in the war exercises to quell the growing desire of the people for reunification and bridge over the crisis of their rule, but in vain.

They must stop at once the war games going against the desire for reunification.

Daily Questions U.S. Silence on Arrests

SK3008045989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 30 Aug 89*

["Why Do the 'Human rights Champions' Keep Mum?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA)—The U.S. rulers who are never weary of chanting about freedom and "democracy", styling themselves "champions of human rights", do not utter a word about the persecution of coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon.

It is not without reason that the U.S. imperialists are turning blind eyes to the appalling happenings in South Korea, though they are accustomed to meddle in the "human rights situation" in other parts of the world, taking issue with them. NODONG SINMUN today says in a commentary.

Exposing the true intention of the U.S. imperialists, the news analyst says:

The South Korean puppets' hysteric repressive campaign is entirely an offspring of a U.S. scenario and is directed by it and it conforms with the interests of the United States. The U.S. imperialists' connivance at the persecution of coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon is a silent support and encouragement to the puppets and, at the same time, it shows that they do not want peace and reunification of Korea.

If the United States truly defends human rights, they should prove this with its deed in South Korea, first of all. For this they must for the present stop at once the unjustifiable persecution of Yim Su-kyong and Mun Kyu-hyon by the puppets and release them.

Report on Christian Meeting Agreement

*SK2608112089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
26 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Delegates of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the country and delegates of compatriots overseas had a preliminary contact here over August 23-25 to convene the "Pyongyang Christian Evangelical Meeting" (for peace and peaceful reunification of the country) and adopted an agreement of the working-level contact (tentative).

According to the agreement, the objective of the meeting is to promote the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 joint statement.

The idea of the meeting is as follows:

1. Preach the gospel of love, reconciliation and consensus.
2. Oppose confrontation within the nation and promote national reconciliation and unity.
3. Prevent the division of the country and seek its reunification for one country.
4. Maintain the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.
5. Do not abuse the idea and system of one side.
6. The meeting does not go against the interest of any side, any religious order and any religious denomination in the North and the South and overseas.

The meeting titled "Pyongyang Christian Evangelical Meeting" (for peace and peaceful reunification of the country) will be held in Pyongyang over October 17-27, 1989. It will be attended by more than 2,200 believers of all religious orders and denominations in the North and the South and overseas.

The North side will provide the delegates from the South with all conveniences and their personal safety as regards their passage through Panmunjom.

Rev. Yim Tong-son and Rev. Kang Yong-sop are honorary chairmen of the meeting and Rev. Kim Ui-hwan is its chairman.

The next meeting shall be held in Seoul not later than in April 1990.

The delegates of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the delegates of Koreans overseas vowed unanimously to offer earnest prayers to make the "Pyongyang Christian Evangelical Meeting" (for peace and peaceful reunification of country) an assembly a substantially conducive to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The agreement was signed by Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, and Kim Ui-hwan, chairman of the Pyongyang Christian Evangelical Meeting.

Central Committee Issues Statement

*SK2608053689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Statement issued by the Korean Christian Federation Central Committee]

[Text] Preliminary contacts were held in Pyongyang from 23 through 25 August between the delegates of the Korean Christian Federation Central Committee and the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland side with the U.S. Southern California Council of Christian Churches side for discussions of the holding of a Pyongyang gospelization meeting of Christians. The two sides discussed general issues concerning the holding of the gospelization meeting and concurred in principle in their views and adopted a provisional agreement accordingly.

The Korean Christian Federation Central Committee, rejoicing over the fact that the two sides have reached an agreement on holding the Pyongyang gospelization meeting of Christians, the goal of which is peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, states as follows:

The objective of the Pyongyang gospelization meeting of Christians lies in promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, which has been thirsted for by all fellow countrymen who felt as if one day were years, and in preaching the gospel of Christianity.

To successfully realize this noble goal which reflects the common aspirations of compatriots at home and abroad and fellow Christians, it is imperative for all Christians, regardless of whether they are in the North or South or abroad, to approach the meeting in great national unity and with a single-mindedness to rescue the people suffering from the division, transcending the denomination and religious bodies, and regardless of their political views, doctrines, and their backgrounds and in faithfulness to the calling of Christianity.

First, toward this end, we think that the meeting should be so arranged as to contribute to achieving the common national cause of reunification.

The Christians in our country are members of the Korean people. Without overcoming the sufferings caused by national division and without realizing national reunification, we can never say that we have fulfilled the genuine duty of a believer. Therefore, we Christians should eliminate the discord and distrust within the nation, promote reconciliation and unity, reject division, and reunify the country into one Korea by embodying as a matter of course the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

Second, the meeting should be held in the gospel spirit of love, reconciliation, and conformity.

Love is the great program of Christianity and reconciliation and conformity are the major substance of the Sermon on the Mount. This being the case, we Christians should love our neighbors as if they were our own flesh, remove the stake from our own eyes before seeing a tiny splinter in the eyes of our brothers, and unite firmly with each other as one.

Third, the meeting should regard the reunification of the country and the gospelization of the Christianity as its great cause and open wide the door to all denominations and religious bodies, regardless of whether they are conservative, middle-of-the-road, or progressive.

The meeting is one for reconciliation in which all of the Christians in the North and South and abroad aspire to be one within Christ. So, the believers of all denominations and religious bodies should forgive each other in the spirit of love for neighbors and in a spirit of mercy instead of fostering division and confrontation by adhering to a minor cause, refrain from slandering the ideology and system of the other party, and try not to disparage any side or any denomination or religious body in the North or South or abroad.

We are convinced that the Pyongyang gospelization meeting of Christians, an all-Christian festival to be held for the first time in the 40 years since the country and people were divided into two and which is to be held under the ideals of national reunification, the gospel of Christianity, and mutual reconciliation, will greatly contribute to hastening stable peace in the country and its reunification.

We express our expectation that the believers of all the denominations and religious bodies abroad and in South Korea who love the country and people and aspire to preach the true gospel will have a correct understanding about the objective and ideals of the Pyongyang gospelization meeting of Christians and will willingly take part in it.

[Dated] 26 August 1989, Pyongyang

Daily Says South Trying To Break Up Dialogue

SK2408061489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 24 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that the No Tae-u group unilaterally suspended even talks between sports and humanitarian organisations for the solution of non-political problems, not to speak of the Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and talks between the authorities of the two sides for the settlement of political and military issues.

The news analyst says:

Taking issue with the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and delegate of "Chondachyop [National Council of University Student Representatives]" Yim

Su-kyong, the puppets are now alleging that the North seeks to "communize" someone through the medium of civilian-level contact and dialogue rather than talks between the authorities and bring it forward as a reason for the suspension of dialogues.

This is a deliberate and tricky rigmarole to break up the dialogues by inventing a pretext.

The act of the puppets in suspending the North-South dialogues betrays their treacherous anti-dialogue, anti-reunification attitude.

Claiming "unified channel of dialogue," the puppets say they would not allow civilian-level dialogue, permitting only talks between the authorities. This is a nonsense of those who do not like reunification.

If they do not want to build higher the barrier of division by deteriorating North-South relations on purpose, they would not make the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and coed Yim Su-kyong a pretext for the suspension of dialogue.

Judging from the fact that the South Korean rulers are kicking up a dust, upset by the meeting of a few people of South Korea with us, they told lies when they said they would relieve the "pains of the ten million people of separated families" and they wanted reunification.

The puppets are begging for a permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces in confabs with the U.S. imperialists, their master. This indicates that they are trying to prolong the remaining days of their mucky lives by leaving South Korea forever to the United States as its colony and military base through the creation of "two Koreas".

The total denial of North-South dialogues by the No Tae-u group for North-South confrontation and permanent division is a thrice-cursed anti-national criminal act.

South's Sincerity Questioned

SK2008085489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 20 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)—The puppet director of the unification board in an interview with Japanese reporters August 16 prattled that the North is resorting to the "tactics of individual invitation" [as received] toward South Korea and that it would invite someone's hatred. The puppet prime minister August 17 blared that the North is using someone as a "tool of operations against the south."

NODONG SINMUN today denounces this as a deliberate act to incite hostility toward the north among South Korean people and coil up confrontation and tension between the North and the South and as a base smear campaign of the splittists to justify their unreasonable suppression of coed Yim Su-kyong and mislead public opinion.

The news analyst says:

The question of the country's reunification is a matter for the north and the south to realise national unity as the fellow countrymen of one and the same stock and, accordingly, it should neither be wedded to any form or method nor monopolized by any specified class or social circles.

The South Korean rulers, who carp at us, talking about "tactics of individual invitation" and arrest, brand as "spies" and condemn to harsh punishment those people who demand their participation in dialogue for reunification and had debates on reunification with us, are the very [word indistinct] criminals who have an ax to grind contrary to the will of the nation.

It is nonsensical that the puppets who are deliberately aggravating North-South relations cried as if they were interested in the dialogue with us and the improvement of relations.

It is preposterous that they talk about "resumption of dialogue" and "improvement of relations," while handcuffing those who had contacts with us and tried to understand the reality of the northern half of Korea.

If they are (really) interested in North-South dialogue, improvement of relations and reunification, they should abrogate the notorious "national security law" which prescribes the North Asian "anti-state organisation," immediately give up their anti-North plot, anti-communist fascist moves and set free without delay the patriotic reunification forces including Yim Su-kyong who is under illegal detention.

South's 'Hysteric Repressive' Acts Alleged

SK2708083089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 27 Aug 89*

["Anachronistic Folly"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets a few days ago made a surprise search of universities while instructing the forward police stations to strengthen guard of main public buildings, and seized various articles for demonstration and walked off several dozen students.

This was a hysteric repressive row kicked up by the military fascists, flurried by the signs of a fierce fight of South Korean students in the new semester against the legal action against Yim Su-kyong, declares NODONG SINMUN Sunday.

The news analyst says:

The South Korean rulers largely reinforced the guard force for such repressive tools as the "Security Planning Board" and the "building of the Democratic Justice Party" because they have run up against an all-people resistance in arresting and harshly persecuting coed Yim Su-kyong, "the flower of reunification," and scheming to stifle the democratic forces by connecting them with her. This provides a glimpse of the last-ditch wriggle of the

No Tae-u group to prop up and extend the anti-reunification splittist system, the anti-democratic military fascist system, which is shaking to its very foundation, bumping into the powerful resistance of the people.

The No Tae-u group should not put on the poor show of reinforcing the guard force of its ruling machines but, as justly demanded by the South Korean students and people, should unconditionally and immediately release coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other students and people of various strata arrested on unwarrantable charges and stop suppressing the patriotic forces.

Opportunity for Yim, Mun To Talk Urged

SK2608154489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The South Korean newspaper HANGYORE SINMUN August 17 in an editorial titled "Two Persons Back Home and the Prospect of the Reunification Movement" stressed that coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon should be given an opportunity to tell the people what they said and did in the north.

The paper said:

Yim Su-kyong, the official delegate of "Chondaehyop" to the Pyongyang festival who had gone to Pyongyang via far-off alien wands, and Father Mun Kyu-hyon who had gone to the North to accompany her returned to the South crossing in one stride the low yet high wall symbolic of the 44 years long tragedy of the nation's division. But waiting for them were "American officers and officials of the Security Planning Board".

It further said:

The visits to the North of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon could get objective appraisal from the compatriots in the North and the South as their words and acts in the North were entirely open.

Their visits to the North was a manifestation of their understanding that the movement for reunification is not a monopoly of the ruling forces but a task which should be promoted with the people as the subject.

Yim Su-kyong is the official delegate of "Chondaehop" and Father Mun Kyu-hyon is the delegate of the priests' group involving practical-minded and enthusiastic priests of Roman Catholicism. So, it is right to consider that the two made clear to the people the theory of and belief in the reunification of the organizations with greatest influence.

It is reasonable, we think, that before the two are examined in closed rooms by the investigation organ, they should be given an opportunity to tell the people everything they said and did in the North when they met with compatriot and people from many countries.

69-Member Defense Panel Formed for Yim, Mun

SK2908111889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—A big defence panel of 69 lawyers affiliated with the Bar Association for a Democratic Society was formed Monday for coed Yim Su-kyong, the "flower of reunification", and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The Association said that a large defence panel was created at the request of families of coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and the "National Roman Catholic Priests' Group for the Realization of Justice" and it would launch full activities in defence of the two.

Rallies Demanding Yim, Mun Release Held

SK2908041889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—Tens of thousands of people of all walks of life in South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae Provinces today held rallies, at which they condemned the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for harshly persecuting Yim Su-kyong and her companion who went back after doing things beneficial to peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and strongly demanded their immediate release.

At the rally held in South Hamgyong Province the speakers branded the attempts of the No Tae-u military fascist clique to label coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon as "elements benefitting the enemy" and penalise them even on "spy" charge as a wanton fascist outrage and an anti-reunification criminal act that can be committed only by military hooligans and traitors bereft of reason.

If the South Korean military fascist clique dare penalise them, it will face a stern judgement by history and the nation, the speakers warned.

The entire people in the northern half of Korea will intensify the solidarity movement till their release, they declared.

At the rally held in North Hwanghae Province the speakers charged that the brutal suppression of coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon by the No Tae-u group is part of the criminal moves to invent a pretext for quelling the growing sentiments of the students and people for reunification in South Korea and bridging over the crisis of the fascist rule.

The sinister plot of the No Tae-u group to totally dissolve the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), arresting many students and figures of dissident organisations by connecting them with Yim Su-kyong and her companion, is no more than a last-ditch effort of those facing destruction, they noted.

The speakers at the rallies earnestly appealed to the South Korean people of all strata to firmly unite and

relentlessly stage a nationwide struggle for the abrogation of the "National Security Law," an anti-reunification evil law, and rescue of Yim Su-kyong and her companion.

Provincial Rallies Held

SK3008042589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—Angry voices denouncing the persecution of coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique continue ringing out from all parts of the northern half of Korea.

Mass rallies held today in Kangwon, North Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces were addressed by chiefs of local party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs and representatives of the people of all walks of life.

They emphasized that Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), expressed ardent desire and unshakable will for national reunification, speaking only about reunification, singing only songs about reunification and shedding tears of reunification in the whole period of the Pyongyang festival and the international peace march in the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u fascist clique, however, are plotting to penalise her and Father Mun Kyu-hyon on "spy" charges, they noted.

They seek in this the heinous aim of quelling the daily growing desire of the students and people for reunification in South Korea and bridging over the crisis of the tottering fascist rule, the speakers said.

They demanded that the No Tae-u group unconditionally and immediately release coed Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all other patriotic-minded students and people under arrest.

At the joint rallies of youth and students held in South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae Provinces the attendants appealed to the South Korean students and people to resolutely fight against the brutal persecution of coed Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon by the puppet clique.

Shouts of the crowd condemning the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique and demanding the release of the illegally arrested patriotic people burst forth uninterruptedly at the mass rallies.

Catholic Church Group Demands for Yim Release

SK3008012489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—Chang Chae-chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean

Roman Catholics Association, in his press statement today demands that the South Korean authorities unconditionally release catholic Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other religionists and patriotic youth and students and democrats and grant them the freedom of activities.

Branding the inhuman persecution of Yim Su-kyong and her companion as a mockery of and challenge to the entire fellow countrymen and world conscience, he stressed: If mere scratches are inflicted on the bodies of Yim Su-kyong, the young "flower of reunification", and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, our nation and catholics will never condone the South Korean authorities.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities persist in persecuting catholic Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, they will suffer a thousand-fold punishment at the hand of our nation and world conscience, he warned.

He called upon Roman Catholic organisations worldwide and world conscience which loves justice, peace and progress to express firm solidarity with them.

South College Students Hold Protest Rallies

SK3008013289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—More than 8,000 students of 17 universities in Seoul and 10 universities in local cities today held a rally opposing the legal action against Yim Su-kyong and supporting the teachers' trade union and went over to a fierce demonstration, according to a report.

Over 200 students of Seoul University held a rally strongly demanding the fascist clique to immediately release Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, declaring that they had visited Pyongyang to accelerate the reunification.

The students in a resolution stressed that they would struggle with all efforts for the abrogation of the fascist "National Security Law" barring the reunification and the rescue of coed Yim Su-kyong from the puppet Security Planning Board. [passage omitted]

Daily Comments on Chondachyop's Goals

SK2908053289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary notes that students under the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondachyop) announced their fighting goal for the new semester and rose in a struggle to this end.

This is a telling blow to the South Korean rulers who are working hard to stifle the patriotic forces at the point of the bayonet and maintain their power, the news analyst says, and goes on:

The No Tae-u group makes no secret of its sinister intention to suppress and dissolve Chondachyop as an "organization benefiting the enemy" under the "National Security Law," taking issue with the participation of coed Yim Su-kyong in the pyongyang festival.

It is an anachronistic folly for the South Korean rulers still to brandish such anti-democratic, anti-reunification evil law as the "National Security Law" which defines fellow countrymen as the "enemy."

In putting up the slogan for the release of Yim Su-kyong and abrogation of the "National Security Law" the south Korean students seek to remove the legal and institutional obstacles in the way of reunification and push ahead with the reunification movement more forcefully, and that is a very good idea for the country and the nation.

Their struggle in defence of the teachers' trade union and their protests against military exercises and the assumption of office by a U.S. CIA agent as ambassador to South Korea are also connected with the struggle for independence and democracy in South Korean society and for national reunification.

However desperately it may try to destroy the movement for independence, democracy and reunification on the university campuses by arresting coed Yim Su-kyong and suppressing Chondachyop on charges connected with her, the No Tae-u group cannot hold in check the forceful onward movement of the students and people for anti-U.S. independence and reunification.

Magazine Interviews Chondachyop Chairman

SK2908044889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—The September issue of the South Korean magazine "WOLGAN CHUNGANG" carried the gist of a top-secret interview on August 16 by a reporter of this magazine with student Yim Chong-sok, chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" [Chondachyop] sought by the fascist police.

Yim Chong-sok told the reporter that the greatest success gained by Yim Su-kyong at the Pyongyang festival was that, under the grave situation in which the "two Koreas" plots are being framed, she declared in plain terms to the youth and students from 180 countries shouldering the future that our nation of 60 million in the North and the South did not want division and "Korea is one" and she conveyed a message calling upon the world peaceloving people to strive for peace and reunification.

Another success is that she transmitted the South Korean people's desire for reunification to the fellow countrymen in the North and, feeling the ardor for reunification of the compatriots in the North in every fibre of her

being, confirmed at first hand that our nation in the North and the South desire reunification. Yim Chong-sok said.

Referring to the method of miss Yim's return home, Yim Chong-sok said that "Chondaehyop" made clear that "she would return home through Panmunjom at any cost, not through a third country" and she had promised that "she would come back through Panmunjom treading the soil of our own land".

Explaining the reason why Yim Su-kyong persistently wanted to pass through Panmunjom in defiance of the South Korean authorities' adamant ban and the concern over her personal safety, Yim Chong-sok said: Because it is the first action of this kind in the 45 year long division and a token of the will to drop the curtain on its history.

Miss Yim's passage through Panmunjom clearly showed that, in order to bring peace to the Korean peninsula at an early date, the Armistice Agreement which is aggravating tension must be replaced with a peace agreement and thus the tension be eased.

Referring to the fact that "Chondaehyop" had exerted all efforts to participate in the Pyongyang festival from the outset, he stressed that it had received no help from a dissident organisation overseas.

The words and acts of miss Yim as the delegate of "Chondaehyop" in the North correctly spoke for one million students' will of reunification and their stand toward reunification, he said, and noted: her subjective and stately attitude was proud, different from some press reports.

He went on:

The historic significance of the "Joint Declaration of Youth and Students in the North and the South" made public on the occasion of the Pyongyang festival lies in that an agreement was reached on struggling for the signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration and on making 1995 a year of reunification. The declaration of youth and students in the North and the South has laid a new foundation for the reunification movement for the future, I think.

The signing of a peace agreement, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration, disarmament, opposition to the "two Koreas" policy and the establishment of a unified state based on confederation manifested in the "joint declaration" are the common views of youth and students.

The unified state based on confederation made clear in the "declaration" means one nation, one state and two systems. But the "coalition of systems touted by "the present "government" means one nation, two states and two systems.

This is proved by "cross recognition" and "separate entry into the U.N." pursued by the present "government." It is not a reunification policy but a policy of

division that the North and the South are recognized by strong powers as different states.

The basic objective of the dispatch of delegate Yim Su-kyong was to clear the North and the South of antagonism and distrust and open wide the door of independent exchange and dialogue for reunification by realising the participation of "Chondaehyop" in the Pyongyang festival.

It is not because of the dispatch of delegate Yim Su-kyong that the tension between the North and the South has now reached a high pitch and wind for "public security" is blowing. The No "government" going against the trend of national reunification is to blame for it.

What is now most important in North-South relations is to put an end to political and military confrontation. It is the basic stand of "Chondaehyop" that efforts should be made to solve political and military questions and, at the same time, nonpolitical exchange should be activated.

He expressed his determination to intensify the struggle of solidarity in defence of "Chongyojo [National Teachers Union]" which will be an important struggle in abolishing the present "National Security Law," an evil law which defines fellow countrymen as an "enemy" and provides for an unconditional persecution of those people who have different ideas and ideal, and in eliminating anti-communist, anti-North ideology.

South National Assembly Speaker Interviewed

SK2308001689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2155 GMT
22 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—The speaker of the South Korean puppet National Assembly in a television "interview on the situation" Monday drivelled that the questions of the Kwangju incident and "injustices of the Fifth Republic" should be resolved from a reconciliatory dimension, not from a retaliative dimension, according to a report.

His utterances were a challenge to the South Korean people who demand a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju bloodbath and the liquidation of the "injustice of the "Fifth Republic." They vividly revealed the sinister scheme of No Tae-u's "Sixth Republic" dictator group to cover up the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan group at any cost.

As reported, the South Korean public circles are condemning the fascist clique's despicable attempt to mislead public opinion into believing that the legacies of the "Fifth Republic" have been liquidated by "punishing" a few underlings and are unanimously demanding that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the principal culprit of the Kwangju massacre and the "injustices of the Fifth Republic," be brought to trial and punished. This is a just demand to get the people's sufferings and blood compensated. It cannot be libelled as "retaliation." The South Korean people can neither give up their right to

punish the Chon Tu-hwan group in the name of history nor reconcile themselves with the sworn enemy.

The No Tae-u clique is so in a hurry to hush up the question of the liquidation of the "Fifth Republic" legacies, talking about "reconciliation" and the like as it knows better than anybody else that the "Sixth Republic" which sprouted from the roots of the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship will not be safe when the crimes of the preceding dictator are exposed to the world.

WPK Sends Congratulatory Message to SKNDF

SK2808025689 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2100 GMT 24 Aug 89

[“Congratulatory Message” from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) to the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) on the occasion of 20th anniversary of the founding of SKNDF on 25 August—read by announcer]

[Text] To the SKNDF Central Committee: All the members of the WPK and the people in the northern half of the republic mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF, the patriotic vanguard of the South Korean people, who are tenaciously fighting by holding the banner of independence, democracy and reunification on high.

The WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations and militant greetings to the SKNDF Central Committee and to all members of the SKNDF who are commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF on the road of the arduous yet rewarding struggle.

The South Korean revolutionaries, who have gone through failure and vicissitudes in their revolutionary struggle in the past because there was no chuche-oriented revolutionary party, turned up on the road of building an independent party of the workers and farmers by giving life to their bitter bloody lessons. Thus, they finally founded the monolithic Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] on 25 August in 1969 by continuously breaking through difficulties and trials.

The founding of the RPR was the brilliant realization of theory and policy of building a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, and was the precious fruition of the long bloody struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people.

Since the new party of the working class appeared, the revolutionary movement in South Korea entered a new stage of advancing along the road of chuche by overcoming essential weak points, which were inherited over the years. Thus, the broad range of the South Korean popular masses came to have their own, true representative.

After the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the antifascist struggle in South Korea turned into the anti-U.S.

struggle. With this turn of events, the guidance core elements in South Korea renamed the RPR as the SKNDF, according to the demand of the development of the rapidly changing situation and the development of the party itself, and strengthened and developed it into a mass vanguard party.

The SKNDF, which assumes the great chuche idea as its guiding ideology, excellently fulfilled its missions as an organizational embodiment of the aspirations and will of the South Korean popular masses, and as the patriotic vanguard for the movement to reform the South Korean society.

Based on its definition of the characteristics for the social reform movement as the national liberation movement, and proceeding from the concrete realities of South Korean society, the SKNDF put forth the eradication of the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule, and set forth, establishing, as its basic political program, an independent government of the nation. The SKNDF defined its general mission of struggle as a combination of the anti-U.S. movement for independence, the anti-fascist struggle for democratization, and the movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The SKNDF's chuche-oriented programs and goals of struggle correctly reflected the aspirations and demands of the South Korean people. Thus, these programs and goals have become a common political program, and a goal of struggle of the broad range of democratic and patriotic forces. The blaze of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship national salvation struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is in fiercer flames with each passing day.

The South Korean people have risen by rejecting the atrocious fascist suppression, and by not yielding to and worshipping the United States, and have advanced along the road of more organized mass struggle by overcoming the spontaneous and dispersive nature of the struggle. They directed the spearhead of struggle at the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Thus, a new historic turning point is recorded in the national liberation movement.

Even under arduous circumstances, in which the atrocious anticommunist commotion and the suppression at gunpoint by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were perpetrated to an extreme point, the SKNDF effected a fundamental change and great successes in the work of providing the main force of the reform movement by energetically carrying out the mass political activities for raising the consciousness of the people and for properly organizing them.

In particular, with the growth of a number of young professional revolutionaries in their 20's, who are armed with the chuche idea, the main camp of democratic and patriotic forces has been consolidated, and the ranks of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the people from all walks of life have been promptly expanded and strengthened qualitatively and quantitatively.

Amid the flames of the sacred struggle, the SKNDF has grown to be a reliable political staff office, which firmly ensures the monolithic nature of ideology and leadership with an orderly organizational system, for the reform movement in South Korea. It has been further disciplined to be an indomitable, patriotic vanguard which, taking deep root in the broad masses, fights and shares victories with them.

With remarkable enhancement of the SKNDF's influence, trust of the South Korean people in their vanguard organization has been deepened with each passing day, and its fame is being widely spread among many people and friends of world nations.

Indeed, the SKNDF has made great successes and achievements, while traversing the arduous, glorious, and militant path for the past 20 years, and has decorated a brilliant page in the history of our national liberation struggle.

All the WPK members rejoice in all victories and successes attained by the SKNDF, and firmly believe in the future of national reunification, prompted by the indomitable struggle of the South Korean brothers with overflowing conviction.

It is the firm will of our party and people to reunify the divided country, by uniting the strength with the South Korean people.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, the WPK will vigorously fight to check and frustrate the two Koreas plot of the splittist forces at home and abroad, which reveals itself with each passing day, and the nuclear war provocation maneuvers, and to expeditiously achieve peace and the independent reunification of the nation in firm unity with the SKNDF and people from all walks of life in South Korea.

In the face of their serious destructive crisis today, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are frantically running amok to overturn their declining destiny. However, they cannot block the majestic advance of history.

The SKNDF and the South Korean people who have been disciplined over a long period of struggle will brilliantly achieve the historic cause of independence, democracy, and reunification without fail in firm unity as one.

We wish the SKNDF more excellent successes in its lofty work to carry out its noble missions and duty.

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee
[Dated] 25 August 1989

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Official

SK2608110989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT
26 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam Saturday met and

had a friendly conversation with 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, first Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his party, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Discuss UN Resolution 598

LD2708102289 Tehran IRNA in English 1017 GMT
27 Aug 89

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 27, IRNA—Tehran-Pyongyang ties and the upcoming non-aligned summit were discussed in Saturday's meeting of Iranian First Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Besharati, currently in Pyongyang explained Iran's views regarding Yugoslavia's proposal for improvement of procedures at in the Non-aligned Movement.

He also stressed the necessity to implement U.N. Resolution 598 for the final settlement of the Iraqi war.

Nam reiterated his country's support for Iran's stands on international issues including the full implementation of Resolution 598.

He said Iran had tried hard to carry out the demands of the Resolution.

He also announced his country's readiness to participate in Iran's post-war reconstruction projects.

President Kim Il-song Receives Iran's Besharati

SK2708084989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT
27 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his party on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and first vice-minister of foreign affairs Kang Sok-chu and charge d' affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here Qasem Sa'idi.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The first vice-minister of foreign affairs of Iran presented to President Kim Il-song a gift from President A.H. Rafsanjani.

Reiterates Support for Iran

LD2708172789 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT
27 Aug 89

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 27, IRNA—President Kim il-Song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) agrees that Iraq initiated the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran and that it must be punished. "Nothing

can justify occupation of others' territories," he added, referring to Iraq's occupation of Iranian soil.

The Korean president made the remarks in a meeting with First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Mohammad Besharati in Pyongyang Sunday [27 August].

Talks were also held on Tehran-Pyongyang ties, the ninth non-aligned summit to be held in Belgrade next week, full enforcement of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, and international issues.

Besharati explaining Baghdad's sabotage in execution of the Resolution 598 said full enforcement of the contents of the resolution is 'a means of securing peace and security' in the region.

On the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit, Besharati said Iran would not oppose Yugoslavia's proposal on changing the movement's policy to be brought up at the forthcoming conference in Belgrade provided that it did not contradict NAM's original principles.

Kim Il-Song reiterated his government's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran saying that the DPRK approved Iran's stand in the movement. He noted that Pyongyang believes the movement should be preserved as the greatest power of "our era" so that its members could achieve independence and sovereignty.

The Iranian official arrived in Pyongyang on Friday at the head of a delegation.

Besharati Delivers Rafsanjani Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK2708085889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from A. H. Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The gift was handed to Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam by 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on a visit to Korea.

Choe Kwang Leads Military Delegation to China

SK2508113289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, left here today by air to visit China.

It was seen off at the airport by General Kim Kwang-chin, Col. General Yi Pong-won, and other generals and

officers of the Korean People's Army and Chiang Zhengcai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Holds Talks With Chinese Officials

SK2608231789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing August 25 (KCNA)—Talks were held here Friday between Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, who is heading the DPRK military delegation on a visit to China, and Chi Haotian, member of the Central Military Commission of China and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA].

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Xu Huizi, deputy chief of the General Staff of the CPLA, and Wang Dahui, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Korea, and on our side, members of the military delegation, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, and Kim Il-kon, military attache of the Korean Embassy here.

It proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Pyongyang Friendship Delegation Leaves for China

SK2808104689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Yi Ho-ung, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, left here today for a visit to China.

Ho Tam Meets With Mongolian Delegation

SK2308105489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 22 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of Namyn Am'dral, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by its editor-in-chief B. Ligden.

On hand were Kim Yong-hak, editor-in-chief of KUL-LOJA, and Jambaldorjiin Badra, Mongolian ambassador to Korea.

Mongolian Anniversary Marked in Pyongyang

SK2308154589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—A meeting was held today at the Chollima house of Culture in

Pyongyang on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the victorious Halhin Gol battle in Mongolia.

The meeting was addressed by Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, and Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Jambaldorjiin Badra.

Envoy Holds News Conference

*SK2308040689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT
22 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—A press conference was called at the Mongolian Embassy here today on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the victorious Halhin Gol battle.

Speaking there, Mongolian Ambassador Jambaldorjiin Badra outlined the significance of the victory in the battle.

He said that Mongolia supports constructive proposals and initiatives of socialist countries and other peace-loving countries to build peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Mongolian party, government and people fully support the DPRK's proposals for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, arms reduction, adoption of a non-aggression declaration, conclusion of a peace treaty, realisation of wide-range dialogue, conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis, etc. and its efforts for their materialization, he stressed.

Statement Demands Japan Shift Korean Policy

*SK2508000489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT
24 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo August 22 (KNS-KCNA)—A statement demanding a switchover in the Japanese Government's Korea policy was adopted on August 20 at the eighth national meeting of the Movement for supporting Korea's reunification which was held in Tokushima, Japan.

Japan which had harshly ruled Korea as a colony in the past has fostered the aggravation of tension and Korea's division, far from cooperating in the efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and create a climate for reunification, the statement said.

It stressed:

Japan has taken no step to improve the relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, let alone a measure to liquidate the colonial domination in the past days. We can never allow this.

It demanded that the Japanese Government make clear its will to liquidate the colonial domination and Japanese side immediately begin inter-governmental negotiation for the promotion of improvement of the Japan-Korea relations.

The Japanese Government must rectify its stand inclining to South Korea and pursue an independent diplomacy to create an atmosphere for Korea's reunification, the statement said.

To this end, the government should provide trade conditions for the DPRK on the same level with other countries and strive to expand economic relations and improve legal and administrative status of the Koreans in Japan, it stressed.

Japan Criticized for Marking War Defeat

*SK2008084689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT
20 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comment on the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" by 16 of the 21 cabinet members of Japan on the occasion of August 15, the day of the defeat of the Japanese imperialists. The signed commentary brands this as part of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles' propaganda campaign aimed at painting war criminals as "heroes" and "patriots" and infusing venom of the militarist, revanchist and aggressive ideology into the minds of the Japanese people. It goes on: Such behaviour on the part of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters indicates that they are endorsing the war of aggression fought in the past and going to repeat their history of aggression, far from apologizing to the Asian people for it or repenting of it. This is a down right challenge to the Asian people and a dangerous move ignoring the Japanese people's desire for peace. The Japanese reactionaries still remain unchanged in their aggressive design to dominate Asia. the revived Japanese militarists are busy with the preparations to put their unsatiated reinvasion ambition into practice. This is borne out by the rapid build-up of aggressor armed forces in Japan. The Japanese ruling quarters' arms build-up and war preparations belie their words of painting Japan as a "peace-loving state." Involved in the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy, Japan is offering her territory to them as a nuclear assault base and joins them in increasing the nuclear threat to other Asian countries. This action of Japan runs counter to the global trend of disarmament and detente and security (and) interests of the Japanese people. If Japan truly desires peace, she should halt the arms expansion and war preparations and get rid of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and go in for independence and neutrality as demanded by her people. Aggression and war will only lead Japan to destruction.

SKNDF Mission in Japan Holds News Conference

*SK2908052489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo August 27 (KNA-KCNA)—The mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in Japan held a press conference on August 25 at a meeting room of the members' office building of the House of Councillors in Tokyo on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the front.

Present there were Japanese news agency and newspaper reporters and foreign correspondents in Japan.

Before the press conference messages of greetings from Japanese Diet members and public figures and political parties and public organisations of different countries were introduced.

Han Su-mi, the spokesman of the "Hanminjon" mission in Japan, spoke at the press conference.

After reviewing the two-decade course of "Hanminjon", he stated that its influence is rapidly expanding all over South Korea today.

During the last 20 years, he said, the struggle of the South Korean people has developed from an anti-fascist struggle for democratization to an anti-U.S. struggle for independence. They will further intensify the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification in the future, he added.

He answered the questions put by reporters.

Science-Technology Agreement Signed With Poland

*SK2808104989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
28 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Korean General Federation of Scientists and Technicians and the Polish Scientific Society of Organization and Management was signed here today.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Ho Pyong-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Scientists and Technicians, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the society headed by its vice-chairman Wiktor Werner and Polish Ambassador to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo.

Kim Il-song Replies to Foreign Party Officials

*SK2908055489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent messages to Carlos Gonzales, secretary general of the Central Committee of

the Workers' Party of Guatemala; Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, chairman of the Central Committee of the Dominican Labour Party; Jorge Del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; and Rigoberto Padilla Ruz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras, in reply to their messages of greetings on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Korea.

Noting that the successful Pyongyang festival is a common victory and a great fete of youth and people of different countries in the world who love justice and peace, the messages express the belief that the friendly relations forged between the Workers' Party of Korea and the afore-said parties will grow stronger and develop.

Strengthening Collective Guidance of Party

*SK2908112489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Strengthening Collective Guidance of Party Committees Is Basic Demand for Application of Taean Work System", which reads in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded that the main point of the Taean Work System is the collective leadership of the party committees and indicated concrete ways of enhancing the function and role of the party committee in the management and operation of industrial establishments.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has said:

"The Taean work system is a chuche-based form of economic management which renders it possible to thoroughly implement the mass line and run the economy in a scientific and rational way under the collective leadership of the party committee."

The Taean work system is a superior communist system of economic management based on the principle of the collective leadership of the party committee. The system stipulates that the factory party committee collectively discusses and decides on important matters and then the director implements them with administrative authority, the party secretary organises and mobilizes the party members and working people by a political method and the chief engineer, being the chief of staff, gives uniform technical guidance in production.

Guaranteeing the collective leadership of the party committee means that the party committees, being the supreme guidance body of an industrial establishment, discusses and decides on matters of importance arising in economic affairs, directs and ensures their correct execution, organises and mobilizes the masses in the

fulfilment of the economic tasks and assumes full responsibility for the results of management activities.

The collective leadership of the party committee makes it possible, first of all, to decisively strengthen party guidance in economic affairs.

Under the taean work system, when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives teachings and a party policy is put forward, the party committees of industrial establishments collectively discuss measures to implement them and give assignments and regularly supervise their execution and thus guide the functionaries and party members to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the great leader's instructions and party policy.

The collective leadership of the party committees at industrial establishments is also a sure guarantee for thoroughly implementing the revolutionary mass line in economic management.

Under the Taean work system the keynote of which is the collective leadership of the party committee, it is possible to give play to the creativity of the masses by conducting the political work, the work with people, and thus successfully manage and operate the economy.

The collective leadership of the factory party committee also makes it possible to correctly combine party guidance, that is, political guidance with administrative and technical one, political work with economic organisation.

The most correct way of letting broad segments of people participate in the management of enterprises and of properly combining administrative and technical guidance with party guidance, that is, political guidance in production is to establish collective leadership of the party committees of factories and enterprises. Party workers conduct party organisational and political work and administrative and economic functionaries discharge their missions according to the decisions of the party committee. Thus all the forces of relevant units are mobilised in the fulfilment of economic tasks and interlinked as one under the collective leadership of the party committee.

As mentioned above, the Taean work system is a superior system of economic management in which the revolutionary principle of the working class is firmly maintained in economic management and economy is managed and operated to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system. This is because the collective leadership of the party committees of industrial establishments is the vital point in economic management and operation.

The Taean work system based on the collective leadership of the party committee which was established under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is fully demonstrating its advantages and vitality under the meticulous guidance and care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, stresses the article.

Seminar on WPK Line of Socialist Construction

SK2908090489 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2300 GMT 24 Aug 89

[Text] The central seminar on our party's strategic line of the socialist and communist construction was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 24 August.

Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]; and Hyon Chun-kuk, Yang Hyong-sop, Kim Kuk-tae, Pak Kwan-o, O Ki-su, and other functionaries concerned were present at the seminar along with functionaries of the party cadre training centers and the scientific, education, publication, and press organizations.

At the seminar, Chong Kwan-yong, director of a department of NODONG SINMUN and associate doctor; (Chin Mun-ki), deputy head of the administrative faculty of Kim Il-song University, associate professor and associate doctor; (Kang Un-pin), (?director of an institute) of the Academy of Social Sciences, and doctor; (Kim Chong-kil), head of a department of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School, (An Man-hui), head of a department of the Kim Il-song Political College, and associate doctor; and (So Chae-yong), head of a department of the National Economy University, associate professor and associate doctor participated in discussions on the topics "Adhering to Our Party's Strategic Line of the Socialist and Communist Construction and Invariably Implementing It Are an Exclusively Appropriate Way To Victoriously Accelerate the Cause of Communism," "Remodeling the Entire Society on the Chuche Idea Is the Great Program of the Communist Construction To Remake Man and Society According to the Demand of the Chuche Idea and Completely Realize the Independence of the Masses of the People," "The Line of the Three Revolutions—Ideological, Technological, and Cultural—Is the Eternal Revolutionary Banner Which Illuminates the Most Appropriate Way To Successfully Occupy the Ideological, Political, and Material Fortresses of Communism," "Strengthening the Party and Enhancing Its Leading Role Are a Decisive Guarantee for Consolidating and Developing the Socialist System and Winning the Final Victory of the Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class," "The Chongsan-ri Method, Which Vigorously Pushes Ahead With the Revolution and Construction by Mobilizing the Self-Conscious Zeal of the People and Their Creativity, Is the Most Powerful Communist Method of Leading the Masses," "The Taean Work System Is the Most Superior Communist Economic Management System Which Embodies the Intrinsic Nature of the Socialist Society and the Party's Principle of Collective Leadership."

The speakers noted that our revolution is vigorously advancing along the most appropriate single road of victory, thanks to the correct line and policy of the socialist and communist construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's line and policy are correct, and they illuminate the way to victory for our people.

Saying the leadership of the party, the Chongsan-ri method, and the taean work system are the revolutionary lines of principle and strategic importance in the socialist and communist construction, the discussants proved their correctness.

They noted that the lines of our party are the most just ones to advance toward communism without any deviation or twists and turns, because they are based on the scientific communist principle which indicates the goal and course of the socialist and communist construction in accordance with the *chuche* idea.

They said that our party's lines of modelling the entire society on the *chuche* idea and the three revolutions are the most scientific ones which place man in the center and show the general strategic goal of the communist construction and the basic way to attain it.

Saying that modelling the entire society on the *chuche* idea, giving priority to the ideological transformation, and simultaneously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural transformation according to the line of the three revolutions are the only scientific road to communism, they noted that this is the truth proven through our revolutionary practice.

Next, the participants explained that our party's line of the socialist and communist construction is the most just line which correctly reflects the law of the origin and development of the communist movement which is launched and advanced and completed only under the leadership of the party and leader.

They stressed that strengthening the party and enhancing its position and leadership are a decisive factor of victory in the socialist and communist construction, and this is one of the most important conclusions of the historic experiences of our revolution, which has been ever-victorious under the leadership of the party.

They went on to add that our party's line scientifically illuminates the most appropriate way of offering guidance for the people.

They said that our party has achieved the strong unity of the party and people by creating, in its early days, the Chongsan-ri method, the most superior method of leading the people, and establishing the taean work system, the economic management system which is an embodiment of the Chongsan-ri method.

The speakers said that our people have advanced along the most appropriate road of victory under the most just revolutionary line, and this is their great happiness which the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have provided. They stressed that all party members and working people, with high national pride and revolutionary self-confidence, should vigorously struggle to

brilliantly implement the party's *chuche*-oriented revolutionary line and expedite the complete victory of socialism.

Ideological Education of Party Members Stressed

SK2208054489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today stresses the need to increase the might of the party and revolutionary ranks and make bigger strides ahead in socialist construction by further intensifying ideological education of the party members and working people.

It notes:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"Only when the party's ideological work is strengthened is it possible to solidly arm the party members and working people with the *chuche* idea and thus firmly ensure the unity and cohesion of the whole party in ideology and will and mobilise them as one man in the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks."

Our party has broken through troubles and successfully fulfilled revolutionary tasks by rousing the party members and working people through intensified ideological education whenever difficulties arose before the revolution and hard and vast tasks confronted it. The greatness and sagacity of our party lie in resolving all problems through ideological work.

Noting that the malicious campaign of imperialism and its stooges against socialism is assuming greater intensity than ever before today, the editorial says:

If we are to strengthen the revolutionary forces, accelerate grand socialist construction and display the might of socialism by actively coping with the obtaining situation, we must further strengthen ideological education of the party members and working people.

Strengthening ideological work is a fundamental guarantee for strictly ensuring the ideological purity of the party and revolutionary ranks.

Only when the party members and working people are possessed of the creed of *chuche* not shaking in any wind through intensified ideological work is it possible to tightly shut out the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and the intrusion of unsound ideological trends.

Stressing that what is important in the party's ideological education at present is to invigorate education in the *chuche* idea among the party members and working people, the editorial says:

Education in the *chuche* idea should be oriented to letting everyone know well of our leader, our party and

our country and nation and personify the will to struggle faithfully under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The editorial emphasizes:

The *chuche* idea is the monolithic idea of our party and the life and soul of our revolution and nation. Only when we advance under the uplifted banner of the *chuche* idea can we accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the country and win the final victory of the cause of *chuche* through difficulties and trials. We must consistently carry on education in the *chuche* idea as the main task of ideological education.

Another important point in the work of the party's ideological education at present is to bring the essence and validity of the party's lines and policies home to the party members and working people, the editorial notes, and continues:

We should note with legitimate pride that we can build socialism and scale the peak of communism early without the slightest deviation and hitch when we carry through our party's lines and policies with a tight hold on them.

In education in the party's policies at the present juncture it is important to lay stress on helping the party members and working people deeply understand the essence and validity of the revolutionary lines consistently maintained by our party such as the line of modeling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea and the three revolutions, the policy of strengthening the party's leadership, and the Chongsan-ri method and the Taean work system, and the consistency of our party's policies.

Noting that it is an important task of the party's ideological education to firmly arm the party members and working people with the revolutionary traditions of our party, the editorial says: It is of particular importance in education in the revolutionary traditions to make them assiduously learn from the boundless loyalty to the leader and the revolutionary cause shown by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

It goes on:

What is also important in the party's ideological education in the present time is to bring the true superiority of our socialist system home to the party members and working people.

We should make them staunchly defend and guard our system with their own lives, cherishing great national pride in living under the superior socialist system of our country which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and made to shine by the glorious party centre.

To make them see the reactionary nature and corruption of the capitalist system is effective contrastive education for helping them understand the superiority of the socialist system.

Stressing that ideological education should be given in a substantial manner, the editorial says:

Not only defensive battle but also attack battle should be waged in ideological education. There has never been and can never be anything neutral in ideology and system.

By conducting ideological education in an offensive manner against all shades of ideological trends contrary to the revolutionary ideas of the working class, the party organisations should make the party members and working people wage a principled stand against the bourgeois ideologies and all other counter-revolutionary ideas with a clear knowledge of their reactionary essence and harms.

Role of Party as Revolutionary Force Explained

SK2108060089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT
21 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (kcna)—NODONG SINMUN August 20 carried a signed article entitled "Decisive Role of the Party in Strengthening the Subject of Revolution."

The article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded the idea and theory that the party plays a decisive role in strengthening the subject of the revolution and is wisely guiding the work for the strengthening and development of the party. As a result, our party has been strengthened organisationally and ideologically and the subject of our revolution has become all the more powerful.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"The strengthening of the subject of the revolution must begin with the consolidation of the party, the core and leading force of the subject."

The theory that the party plays a decisive role in strengthening the subject of the revolution tells, first of all, that the party itself, the core and leading force of the subject, must be strengthened.

It is important in strengthening the party to maintain its ideological purity.

The party can be ideologically pure only when the revolutionary idea of the leader pervades the whole party.

Such a party can prevent the infiltration of any bourgeois ideology and culture, and permeation of outmoded ideological survival.

In consolidating the party it is imperative to cement the party's political and ideological unity and cohesion. The unity and cohesion of the party ranks is the source of the invincible might of the revolutionary party. Accordingly, primary attention must be paid to cementing the organisational and ideological unity and cohesion of the party.

The theory that the party plays a decisive role in strengthening the subject of the revolution also tells that the broad masses should be firmly rallied around the party and the leader by enhancing the organising and leading function of the party in every way.

As the subject of the revolution is the integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses, so it is a basic guarantee for strengthening the subject of the revolution to rally the broad masses behind the party and the leader.

It is all the more urgent to press ahead with the work of uniting the masses around the party and the leader as socialist and communist construction progresses. While the living standard of the people is improved as a result of the progress of socialist construction, their revolutionary spirit may cool down by degrees. Hence, it is imperative to further deepen the work of arming them with the revolutionary idea of the working class; otherwise blankness will come into being in the minds of the people, and bourgeois ideology may infiltrate and they may lose their faith in socialism and communism. Therefore, the party of the working class should intensify ideological education and make strenuous efforts to rally them around the party and the leader in keeping with the practical requirements of the situation in which the revolution is constantly developing in depth. This is an important matter related to the destiny of the party and the revolution.

If the party is to strengthen the subject of the revolution by uniting the broad masses and constantly enhance its role, it should thoroughly apply the revolutionary methods of work.

Today our people are building socialism in high spirit with conviction of sure victory and revolutionary optimism even under the difficult conditions of the ceaseless aggressive moves of the imperialists because the party is strong and the subject of the revolution has been firmly built up.

Number of Colleges, Special Schools Increase

*SK2608110589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT
26 Aug 89*

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Colleges and special schools continue to increase in number in Korea.

Four colleges—Kanggye College of Light Industry, Pyongsong College of Light Industry, Puhung College of Technology and Sinwon college of Technology—and 11 special schools including the Potonggang special school of mechanical engineering, the Kaesong Special School of Technology and the special school of mining industry of the Saenggiriyong mine have made their appearance with the new academic year at hand.

This has brought the total number of universities and colleges to 270 and that of special schools to nearly 600.

The newly founded colleges and special schools are well equipped with educational facilities needed for giving scientific and technical knowledge to the students.

Korea has registered remarkable achievements in the training of native cadres by extensively developing the regular system of higher education and various forms of study-while-on-the-job educational system.

Notably, it has directed efforts to the training of field engineers for various domains of the national economy, with the result that the last five years saw the appearance of nearly 60 colleges.

There is a large contingent of 1.35 million intellectuals in Korea at present.

Their number will increase to more than two million during the third seven-year plan (1987-1993).

South Korea

DJP Decides To Reshuffle Key Party Posts

Officials Submit Resignations

*SK3008063189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT
30 Aug 89*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP)—Chairman Pak Chun-kyu and eight other key office-holders in the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) handed their resignations to President No Tae-u Wednesday, clearing the way for No to revamp the ruling party leadership.

The resignations were made in response to a proposal by party floor leader Kim Yun-hwan shortly after he met No, who is head of the governing party, in the presidential residence of Chongwadae earlier Wednesday.

Those who tendered their resignations include Yim Pang-hyon, chairman of the party Central Committee; Secretary General Yi Chong-chan; Yi Sung-yun, chairman of the Policy Committee; Floor Leader Kim; Kim Yong-ku, chief secretary to the party president; and spokesman Pak Hui-tae; in addition to Pak Chun-kyu.

No and Pak met Tuesday to discuss the uproar in the party since DJP Secretary General Yi called for democratic reforms a week ago.

Yi, boss of a DJP faction, demanded democratic reforms in the party and rejected as "premature" calls for a parliamentary cabinet system, which has been repeatedly proposed by chairman Pak, who leads a rival faction called "T-K [Taegu-North Kyongsang Province]."

DJP officials said the reshuffle is intended to put an end to the conflict and to tighten party unity by replacing probably every post except the chairman.

It will also be an attempt to strengthen No's grip on the DJP, they said, predicting that Vice Secretary General Kim Chung-kwon will be named secretary general, while

Sim Myong-po, former secretary general, or Nam Chae-hui, chairman of the DJP's Seoul city chapter, are likely to be appointed floor leader.

Other most likely candidates to the key positions include former Home Minister Yi Han-tong, former Party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku, director of the party National Policy Research Institute Yi Tae-sop, Yi Chahon, and Kim Chong-ho.

Spokesman Announces Reshuffle

SK3008085889 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Pak Hui-tae, Democratic Justice Party [DJP] spokesman, announced a reshuffle of key party office holders this afternoon, including the replacement of the Central Committee chairman and three other positions.

The new list of key DJP office holders is as follows:

DJP Chairman: Pak Chun-kyu, retained;
Floor leader: Yi Han-tong, former minister of home affairs;
Secretary General: Yi Chun-ku, current DJP assemblyman;
Central Committee chairman: Nam Chae-hui, former chief DJP policymaker;
Spokesman: Pak Hui-tae, retained;
Chief secretary of the president: (Kim Chin-chae), current DJP assemblyman;
Chief policymaker: Yi Sung-yun, retained;
Standing adviser to the president: Yim Pang-hyon, former Central Committee chairman.

Party Chairman Retained

SK3008094589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP)—Four of the top five men in South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) were replaced in a reshuffle Wednesday.

President No Tae-u, head of the DJP, appointed Nam Chae-hui chairman of the DJP Central Committee, Yi Chun-ku secretary-general, Yi Han-tong floor leader and Kim Chin-chae senior secretary to the party president (No).

But No retained party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu.

Chairman of the DJP Policy Committee Yi Sung-yun was also kept on and Yim Pang-hyun was made standing adviser to the party president.

Yi Chong-chan and Kim Yun-hwan were dismissed from their posts of secretary-general and floor leader, respectively.

The reshuffle was intended to quell an intraparty disturbance caused by Yi Chong-chan's open and abrupt call for democratic reforms inside the DJP last week.

Pak Chol-on Denies Urging Reshuffle

SK3008015189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Aug 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Reshuffle Talks"]

[Text] Government party leader Pak Chun-kyu and other key officers struggled yesterday to silence talk about a reshuffle of key party posts.

Pak Chol-on, a distant relative of President No Tae-u, flatly denied reports that he had recommended a new lineup of key post-holders in a memorandum to President No, concurrent head of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP].

Pak cleared himself of suspicion with respect to the alleged recommendation of the new lineup in a meeting of five key officers, including chairman Pak.

"The state minister for political affairs is not in a position to propose a shakeup of the party or to advise the President about it," Pak told the key officers.

Complaining about the reports that he had put forth a memorandum on the new lineup to reporters, Pak said, "Let me see the memorandum if one of you has it."

Reports have it that Pak Chol-on and Chong Ku-yong, senior presidential secretary for civil petitions, had discussed and sent a memorandum containing the new party lineup to the President.

Chairman Pak called the five key officers' meeting, cancelling a meeting of the Central Executive Council, in a desperate effort to subdue internal bickering over the reorganization of party posts.

He backed up Pak Chol-on by saying, "Minister Pak is not empowered to say anything about a shakeup of party posts."

DJP spokesman Pak Hui-tae told reporters after the meeting that senior presidential secretary Chong also is not in a position to advise President No about the party shakeup.

Student Claims Torture by Military Agents

SK3008012989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] A student in Seoul said Monday that members of a military intelligence organization tormented him in a remote hill to extract information about a run-away dissident student early this month.

Kim Chong-hwan, 23, a Korean literature senior at Kugmin University, alleged in a "declaration of conscience" at the Korean National Council of Churches in Chongno-ku, Seoul, Monday afternoon that he was abducted by a group of men from the rear gate of Korean University at Anam-tong in eastern Seoul at about 7:30 p.m. Aug. 9.

Kim, former student council chairman of the university's College of Liberal Arts, said he went to Korea University after receiving a phone call from a man who introduced himself as a member of the Youth Council of Democratization (Minchongnyon).

Upon arriving at the back gate of Korea University, Kim claimed, he was forced into a passenger car by three to four men and he was taken to a hill near Hongje-tong, Sodaemun-ku, in the western part of the capital.

They blindfolded and handcuffed him while taking him to the hill, he said.

Kim was questioned about the whereabouts of Kim Chong-tok, 23, an English language senior, and another student, both from Kugmin University.

Kim Chong-tok and the other student were placed on the police wanted list in connection with an article on the "Let's have the right idea about North Korea" published in the school's paper, the Pugak.

Kim said that when he replied he didn't know where the two students were, the men kicked him down a hole dug on the hill and threatened to bury him alive, shovelling earth over him.

When he gave them the name of one of his friends, the abductors set him free by unbuckling the handcuffs and let him drink some wine, he alleged.

They then ordered him to contact Kim Kon-u, described as an investigation director, or a man named Kim Hyo-su if he had any information on the student fugitives, giving him the phone number, 796-2215.

Kim contended that he was released near Sinchon in western Seoul at around 1 a.m. the next day.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Defense said in a statement that what the student alleged in his so-called declaration of conscience was wholly fabricated.

Students Urge Yim, Mun Release; Battle Police

SK3008012589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] An estimated 6,200 students of 27 colleges and universities clashed with riot troopers in major cities across the country yesterday, signalling the resumption of "violent student activism" in the fall semester.

The clashes broke out and went until midnight as students, led by the nation's largest student activist alliance Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], tried to take to the street for a "torch march" in downtown areas of the cities.

About 7,900 anti-riot police officers, deployed around campuses and downtown intersections, checked pedestrians to see whether they possessed anti-government leaflets or flammable materials.

Near campuses, police attacked with teargas while wielding truncheons to disperse protesters.

Demonstrating students shouted "Grant legal status to the national Teachers Union" and "Release Yim Su-kyong and Fr. Mun Kyu-hyon" and anti-government slogans and hurled firebombs and stones in an effort to charge into streets.

Students at 24 universities, including 14 Seoul-based schools, held on-campus rallies to denounce the government crackdown on unionized teachers and the arrests of student activist Yim and Catholic priest Mun.

It was the largest school demonstration since collegians returned to campus last week after summer break.

Campus rallies started in the afternoon after student leaders made reports on achievements of the spring struggle and plans for the fall season.

At a rally at Sogang University in western Seoul, students decided to give a hand to unionized teachers by taking part in signature-collecting campaigns.

Police expected that the student demonstrations are becoming more violent than ever before.

It was not known whether Yim Chong-sok, Chondaehyop chairman, and Chon Mun-hwan, chief of its preparation committee for participation in the Pyongyang-hosted World Festival of Youth and Students, led the demonstrations.

Yim and Chon are being sought on charges of violating the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration.

The outbreak of violent demonstrations, according to campus analysts, is likely since Chondaehyop members have still a hold on power in student activism.

During the summer vacation season when student activists rearmed themselves with a new struggle strategy, Chondaehyop has been severely criticized by splinter groups for failing to get a wider support from the general public.

Chondaehyop leaders, apparently imbued with North Korean leader Kim Il-sung's "Chuche ideology," have been under fire for their adventurous dispatching of a delegate to the Pyongyang festival.

8,000 Students Rally Over Teachers Union Issue

SK3008073189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP)—Unrest is threatening to engulf campuses across South Korea as radical students make the drawn-out controversy over the outlawed teachers union the theme of their volatile protests for the fall semester.

Signaling the start of a new season in their fight against the government, more than 8,000 student activists rallied Tuesday on 27 campuses, and students at seven of the universities battled riot police afterward.

During the rallies, held at 17 Seoul and 10 provincial campuses, a nationwide organization of radical students called Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] called for a struggle to defend the teachers union against the government in alliance with dissident and labor groups.

Some 300 students at Seoul's Songgyungwan University charged into the street after their rally, hurling more than 200 firebombs at riot police.

Students at six other universities also battled police in the streets.

Radical students at most major Korean universities have begun campaigns to support the teachers union, whose members have been arrested and dismissed from their teaching jobs.

The students are organizing high school alumni associations to support the union and are conducting signature collection drives on campus.

Students are also planning campaigns to explain to the general public why they support the unionization of teachers.

Sixty-four professors from Korea's second largest city of Pusan who are members of the outlawed union joined their students in issuing a statement supporting unionization.

Its inauguration in late May in Seoul set off a grueling confrontation between the government and union teachers, who called for independence of education from government influence.

The government has repeatedly said it will never recognize the union and has arrested its leaders while dismissing hundreds of union teachers.

Students at many high schools where teachers have been arrested or dismissed for being union members have staged sit-ins and other demonstrations, creating one of the most severe crises in the history of the nation's school system.

Government Anticorruption Campaign Announced

SK3008080189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP)—The government announced on Wednesday [30 August] that it will begin a campaign against corruption among government officials next month.

It will also convene cabinet ministers concerned with inspection and audit early next week to map out measures to free officialdom from the abuse of power,

bribery and graft. The government will mobilize some 600 investigators from 38 government agencies.

The government drive comes against the backdrop of a recent rash of corruption involving officials in lower government administrative units.

The probe will be based on an elaborate analysis, ending this month, of public officials' probity by the Graduate School of Public Administration of Seoul National University and the results of an internal inspection by the 38 administrative branches in June.

The government scrutiny will be particularly intense for those officials who deal with the public directly or work in branches intimately related with businesses.

Another crackdown in September will focus on major enterprises accused of discharging toxic waste. There has been growing awareness of environmental concerns since reports of substandard piped water quality because of contaminated rivers.

Poll Reveals Support for U.S. Troop Presence

SK3008011189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Most Koreans believe the U.S. troops should continue in their country until certain conditions for withdrawal are met, while they expect the conditions to be ripe in 10 years.

They also regard as unacceptable the north Korean proposal for the withdrawal as a precondition for inter-Korean dialogues.

These are some of the findings of a recent poll conducted by the Korea Research at the request of the Ministry of Culture and Information.

One thousand and five hundred Koreans randomly selected from across the country were interviewed from July 28 to Aug. 16 this year.

According to the survey, 94.07 percent of the Koreans believe that the American troops should be stationed in Korea, while 5.93 percent support the prompt withdrawal.

Eighty-one percent of the interviewees believe the conditions will be met in 10 years.

The poll also found that 83.33 percent of the Koreans regard north Korea's insistence on the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea as a strategy to communize the Korean Peninsula.

Eighty-four percent think the southern half of the Korean Peninsula would have been communized during the Korean War if it had not been for the help of U.S. troops.

Sixty-four percent agree that North Korea may invade the south again some day, while 23 percent are negative to the expectation.

Sixty percent believe that North Korea has a capability to invade Korea by itself, and 66.2 percent see the North Korean armed forces as having better combat capability than the south Korean forces.

U.S. Agrees To Provide Agricultural Credit

SK3008095889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP)—The United States has agreed to provide South Korea with agricultural credit worth 548 million U.S. dollars for fiscal 1990 starting Oct. 1, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday [30 August].

The credit, officially called the general sales manager-102 credit, is offered to importers of U.S. agricultural products by the Commodity Credit Corp., which is under the wing of the Department of Agriculture, to promote American exports. The agreement came in the 12th Korea-U.S. annual credit consultation in Washington Aug. 28-29.

The 548 million dollar credit breaks down to 200 million dollars for raw cotton; 165 million dollars for wheat; 78 million dollars for corn; 50 million dollars for soybean; 22 million dollars for fur; 20 million dollars for beef tallow; 10 million dollars for lumber products; and 3 million dollars for leather. The redemption period is 18 months for credit for raw cotton and 12 months for other products.

Yi Yong-sung, director general of the Planning and Management Office at the Finance Ministry, represented Korea while deputy undersecretary [title as received] Ann Veneman of the International Affairs and Commodity Program of the U.S. Agriculture Department led the U.S. delegation.

UN Returns North Korean Body Through Panmunjom

SK2208103989 Seoul YONHAP in English 1029 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—The body of a North Korean, believed to be a Korean People's Army soldier, was returned to North Korea Tuesday [22 August] at the truce village of Panmunjom, the United Nations Command (UNC) said.

A UNC news release said the remains were returned during the 497th Military Armistice Commission (MAC) secretaries meeting.

The U.S.-led 16-nation UNC has jurisdiction over the southern part of the border village as a signatory to the 1953 armistice agreement that put an end to the three-year Korean war.

The Tuesday meeting was held at the request of the northern side after being informed Aug. 17 that the body had been found along the Imjin River on Aug. 11.

The river, originating from the north, runs southward into the West Sea after flowing nearly along the truce border. The Korean peninsula has been divided into the capitalist South and the communist North since the end of World War II.

Magazine Cited on North Economic Zone

SK3008010589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] North Korea has been constructing a special economic zone at its northeastern tip where it borders with China and the Soviet Union.

The latest issue of the Northeast Economic News, published by the three north-eastern Chinese prefectures, said that north Korea started to build railroads and apartment houses in preparation for the economic zone. North Korea plans to open a "Korea Trade Center" at the zone, it said.

However, it was not known whether the special zone is designed to induce foreign capital or increase economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries.

It said north Korea seems to be interested in bringing in foreign capital through the international trade center in the zone.

PRC Calls Off Economic Talks With South

SK3008095789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 30 (YONHAP)—China has called off talks with South Korea on building closer economic ties, freezing the fledgling economic cooperation between the two countries.

The suspension came when consultations on opening a window for economic cooperation hit a snag due to changes in the attitude of the Chinese side.

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) told a working-level delegation from the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) in Beijing recently to indefinitely postpone their discussions on forming a bilateral body, IPECK officials said Wednesday [30 August].

CCPIT and IPECK had both pushed a plan to open official trade offices in each other's capital to boost economic ties. Korea and China lack diplomatic ties despite growing trade in recent years.

With China calling off the talks, the visit of a high-powered delegation of Korean businessmen Sept. 5-12 has been canceled.

The 20-member delegation was to have included IPECK President Yi Han-pen, adviser Kim Pok-tong, a brother-in-law of President No Tae-u, and Daewoo chairman Kim U-chung.

An IPECK official who was in China to arrange the itinerary of the delegation quoted Chinese officials simply saying it was an "inopportune" time for the trip.

"It is difficult to guess the background of the postponement of talks for now, and it is too early to determine its significance and be pessimistic," said the official. "The Chinese may have felt a burden at the visit of so many top Korean businessmen at one time and so delayed the trip."

However, business sources say it is difficult to expect an early resumption of the economic talks with China.

"CCPIT had promised to arrange meetings with high Chinese officials for the Korean delegation when it visited Beijing, and the abrupt change was made for reasons as yet unknown," they say.

China watchers in Seoul say it is uncertain whether the action is a simple tactic aimed at winning an advantage in future talks or inevitably arose from a need to reexamine bilateral relations.

China had already stopped talks with the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. on the exchange of trade offices apparently due to its reluctance to consult with an official organization.

Seoul wanted a trade office in Beijing to protect Korean business interests in China and to take a step toward diplomatic relations with China as part of its diplomatic initiatives to improve relations with communist nations.

Korean conglomerates wished to open branches in Beijing or increase liaison offices in other cities such as Shanghai and Dalian, but their plans are in jeopardy.

There have been signs of slowing in Korean firms' rush to Beijing since the turmoil in June and they are maintaining a wait-and-see attitude.

In contrast with dampening economic ties with China, Korean businesses are still making inroads into the Soviet Union, with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties either.

Samsung opened a liaison office in Moscow in January and Daewoo and Lucky-Goldstar plan to set up branches in the Soviet capital this year.

Officials from Hyundai left for the Soviet Union Tuesday to establish offices in Moscow and Nakhodka.

Major Korean companies are also poised to move into Vietnam as soon as Vietnamese troops pull out of Cambodia, scheduled for October, and thus restrictions imposed by Seoul are eliminated.

Seoul's trade with the Soviet Union and Vietnam is smaller than with China, which had been engaged in active trade with Seoul through Hong Kong even before the South Korean Government began its "northern policy."

Students Visit China Under Government Program

SK2908051589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT
29 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—Over 1,000 South Korean college students toured China during the summer vacation under a government program to show young people "the realities of communism," a government source said Tuesday [29 August]. The source said 1,050 students in 35 groups toured China during August.

The students visited Beijing and Shanghai for eight days escorted by Korean and Chinese guides and with all expenses paid by the state-run Korea Research Foundation, according to the source.

Communist-Bloc Tourists Increase Five-Fold

SK1008071689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT
10 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—Soviets led a five-fold increase in communist-bloc visitors to South Korea in the first half of the year while the most popular communist destination among Koreans was China.

Official figures show 18,214 visitors, 3,731 of them Soviets, in the January-June period, up from 3,530 (98 Soviets) in the same period last year, and 824 Koreans making trips to the communist bloc, up from 399.

Visitors from the communist bloc accounted for 1.4 percent of the 1,308,651 foreign visitors in the first six months while 0.2 percent of the 544,561 Koreans going abroad went to a communist nation.

There were 6,539 Chinese visitors, 3,731 Soviet, 2,965 Polish, 2,026 Yugoslavian and 1,684 Vietnamese. Last year's figures were Chinese 1,837, Soviet 98, Polish 596, and Yugoslavian 348.

Hungarians numbered just 403 and fewer than 10 visitors came from Romania, Cuba, Cambodia and Angola. South Korea has diplomatic ties with Hungary but no other communist nation.

Top choice among Koreans was China (477), followed by the Soviet Union (138), Hungary (91), Bulgaria (46), Poland (16) and Vietnam (12).

The statistics exclude diplomats, migrants, holders of work visas, military personnel and people on stopovers.

"I think this mini-boom is mainly because of the government's northern policy of seeking improved relations with communist nations," a government official said.

"Communist bloc visits in both directions will keep increasing without a change in the government's nord-politik," the official said.

Communications With Communist Bloc Increase

SK1808034489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 18 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] More Koreans are calling and faxing to Communist bloc countries.

Figures from the Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) yesterday showed the number of outgoing telephone and facsimile messages jumped in 1988 when Seoul hosted the Olympic Games. The total for the first half of this year has already surpassed the yearly total for the last year, it said.

The number of phone calls and facsimile transmission, both of which use telephone lines, to the Soviet Union amounted to 2,560 as of June, already double the 1,262 cases recorded in 1988.

The figures have also risen for Hungary where the number of cases increased from 3,017 for all of 1988 to 6,119 as of June 30 this year. The increase rate for Yugoslavia has also doubled, from 2,046 last year to 4,128 in the first six months of this year.

The most dramatic increase was with China where the number of transmissions soared more than four-fold to 80,771 cases as of the end of June from 18,415 for 1988.

Messages to Vietnam also increased four-fold, from 570 in 1988 to 2,815 in the first half of this year.

The number of incoming messages for this year cannot be tallied until an account settlement with each country, when the amount of payment to Korea is reassessed into number of transmission cases, is reached, according to a KTA official. It is clear, however, that the amount of incoming messages outnumbers that of outbound transmissions, especially from China, the Soviet Union and Hungary, he claimed.

Records of telephone, facsimile and telex transmissions date back to 1981 for some countries such as Yugoslavia when 114 telephone facsimile messages and 309 telex transmissions were registered. Romania also recorded 66 telephone facsimile and 135 telex messages in 1981.

The figures jumped dramatically in 1988 when International Subscriber Dialing (ISD), which allows phone subscribers to make and receive calls without going through an operator, was temporarily launched in time for the Olympics. The ISD service with 20 East bloc nations was formally adopted in February this year after its success during the Games, the KTA official said, which eased access and saw great increase in the number of outbound transmissions.

All of the messages to the East bloc, however, are being relayed through a third country, mostly Italy, Greece and Japan, at the absence of a direct line, and ongoing efforts to install a non-stop line with China, Yugoslavia, Hungary and the Soviet Union are facing a series of delays.

"We have agreed in principle to set up direct lines with these countries early this year and we are still waiting for their response," said the official.

A negotiation team is scheduled to visit China soon to finalize an agreement on line installation after the initial plan was canceled in May due to the Tiananmen massacre, he said.

First Hungarian Tourists Group Arrives in Seoul

SK2308003289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] A 31-member Hungarian tourist group visited the Korea National Tourism Corp. [KNTC] in downtown Seoul and viewed a slide show on Korean tourism yesterday. KNTC President Cho Yong-sik held a reception for the first tourist group from the East European country.

Their group tour was arranged by the Ibusz Hungarian Travel Co., Hungary's national travel agency.

The tourist team, composed of 29 men and two women, arrived here on Aug. 14 and toured Kyongju, Pusan, Hapchon, Mt. Songni and Panwol Industrial Complex.

KNTC invited Dr. Erika Szemenkar, chief of the Ibusz travel company, here last September to promote tourist exchanges between the two countries.

According to a KNTC spokesman, two more Hungarian teams will visit Seoul in October to observe the 20th Korea Electronics Show.

Asia Watch Telegrams No Tae-u on Kim Tae-chung

SK2608014489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT
26 Aug 89

[Text] Washington, Aug. 25 (YONHAP)—A U.S. human rights group sent a telegram to South Korean President No Tae-u on Friday [25 August] to express its concern over the indictment of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and two other lawmakers of his Party for Peace and Democracy on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Asia Watch, in a telegram released here, called on No to revise the National Security Law, alleging it is being exploited to severely restrict the right to freedom of assembly and expression in South Korea.

The body said it was surprised the law was being applied so frequently to oppress the peaceful activities of South Korean dissidents and advocates of unification of the Korean peninsula.

It said the law breaches internationally accepted civil rights by restricting freedom of expression and assembly in South Korea.

Burma

Minister Warns on Dangers of Army, People Split

*BK2908145389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Dr Pe Thein, minister of health and education, lectured state scholars, who have returned home in 1989 after being sent abroad by the Ministry of Education as well as others who will be going abroad. The meeting was held in the conference hall of the Central Universities Council in Yangon [Rangoon] at 0900 today.

In his speech, the minister said technocrats and intellectuals were needed for the reconstruction of the nation, and those who have come back after studying abroad should give advice and the programs they plan to undertake in the interest of the nation and the people. They should engage in work that is practical, and bring about positive results.

It is necessary for schoolteachers to guide their pupils to becoming clever people, and also to teach them to serve the nation and avoid taking part in destructive acts. They must also provide guidance so that students are not led astray by destructive elements.

Dr Pe Thein said: Let me explain the attitude that school teachers should adopt toward the Defense Forces. Schoolteachers must have a clear view about this question. Only when they have that view will they be able to do what is correct without any fear. In the same way that the Defense Forces helped attain independence for the nation, they are also safeguarding it today. This is a fact well known to schoolteachers.

The Defense Forces are launching offensives against the insurgents for the sake of peace and tranquillity in the country. Despite this, the Defense Forces have been portrayed by some as a barbaric force. The Defense Forces are heroically fighting the insurgents. Schoolteachers must be able to see and understand the attempts being made to sow dissension within the Defense Forces. The nation will suffer greatly if the people are angry at, and become separated from, the Defense Forces. Foreign broadcasting stations make use of human rights issues to portray themselves as the only ones who love the country and report as if the Defense Forces do not love the nation. If we are divided within the nation by relying on elements abroad, it is only our country that will suffer.

Students must see the truth behind last year's incidents which started from the fight between students and local people. I do not mean to say that there were no casualties, only that there were only a few casualties, of which students constitute so small a number that it is not even worth mentioning. Students have been instigated so that they would not see the truth. Since such instigations have been taking place frequently, teachers are urged to have a clear understanding about this question.

Schoolteachers are public service personnel and therefore they are warned to stay clear of party politics. Students can be guided by the teachers. Hence, the students should be taught not only school lessons, but also an understanding of the situation, love of their country, what is necessary for the country, and how to avoid doing something that should not be done or something that is dangerous. [passage omitted]

Since the schoolteachers have been educated by the state, they should be loyal and faithful to the nation. They must work for national unity. Despite repeated warnings, we have had to part ways with some because of their contacts with political parties for various reasons. Regarding this point, let me say that we had no other choice but to part ways. If the schoolteachers need any assistance, they should inform us. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Paris Meeting Asked To Address Pol Pot Issue

*BK3008031889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Elimination of Pol Pot is the Basis for the Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"—date not given]

[Text] The Paris International Conference on Cambodia has now reached the second stage of its ministerial session, which is an important stage of the conference because there will be only a few weeks left before the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. By then, the remaining main obstacle on the way to peace in Cambodia, which must be urgently resolved, is the danger of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

More than ever before, all countries participating in the Paris international conference should resolve the key issues of the Cambodian problem, namely to work out concrete and effective measures to prevent the revival of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, guarantee the cessation of military aid to the warring Cambodian factions, and guarantee the neutrality of the State of Cambodia.

For the success of the conference, discussions on the Cambodian problems, both internal and external aspects, should deal first of all with the measures to eliminate the genocidal Pol Pot clique. To enable the conference to advance positively it all depends on the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and the dissolution of its military and political organizations. To eliminate the polpotists is to immediately cease all military aid to them, not to allow them to strengthen their military and political forces, to dismantle all their arms and ammunition depots, to deprive them of their power over the refugee camps, to prevent them from kindling a civil war in Cambodia, to provide international guarantees on preventing the Pol Potists from returning to power in

Cambodia, and to prosecute the genocidal ringleaders in an international tribunal. These are the only realistic and effective measures for dealing with the key issues of the solution to the Cambodian question, thus significantly contributing to guaranteeing the Cambodian people's peaceful life after the Cambodian solution is reached.

So far, despite fervent condemnation and pressure by the international community, the Pol Potists' cruel and atrocious nature remains unchanged. They have committed more crimes against the Cambodian people in refugee camps and in Thailand's sanctuaries where they are taking refuge.

All these are more-than-enough grounds for the Paris international conference to seek every means aimed at ensuring the peaceful life of the Cambodian people and averting the recurrence of the killing fields in Cambodia.

All attempts to hide and protect the genocidal Pol Pot clique as well as the proposals for power sharing with them are dangerous and erroneous schemes unacceptable to the Cambodian people.

Once again, we call on the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to heighten its responsibility in settling the Cambodian problem by basing on justice, respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and preventing the genocidal Pol Pot clique from returning to power.

KAMPUCHEA Editor Comments on Khmer Rouge

BK2908144889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, Aug 29 (AFP)—Failure at an international conference deadlocked in Paris on the decade-old Cambodian conflict would be "too bad but preferable to a return to power by the Khmer Rouge," a Cambodian official said here Tuesday.

A failure would be "due to those who favor participation by the Khmer Rouge in the political process of settling the conflict," said Khieu Kanharith, editor-in-chief of the official weekly KAMPUCHEA.

Phnom Penh authorities have predicted that the Marxist Khmer Rouge will retake power if the Paris conference fails and Vietnamese troops complete their withdrawal promised for the end of September, he said.

Mr. Kanharith said failure at the conference "is foreseeable, since it has not been able to agree on the elimination of the Khmer Rouge" due to pressure from Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and China.

"Any solution that would mean a return of the Khmer Rouge and the dismantling of the present government," is unacceptable, another official said.

The official said it would be politically "suicidal" for Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, who calls his government "a veritable rampart against a return by the Khmer Rouge."

Political analysts here are expecting a resurgence in guerrilla activity in several provinces if the Paris conference fails to bring an agreement and after the Vietnamese withdrawal, Mr. Kanharith said.

Hanoi has promised to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by the end of September.

"We have indications that demonstrate that the Khmer Rouge is preparing for action in Sisophon and Battambang Provinces, in the west, and in Koh Kong Province in the southwest," Mr. Kanharith said.

Heng Samrin's Coming Visit to SRV Announced

BK3008054489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV State Council, a high-ranking delegation of the party and State of Cambodia led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, will pay a friendly and official visit to the SRV in the near future.

Attorney General, Delegation Return From SRV

BK2908063689 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Aug (SPK)—A delegation of Cambodia's Public Prosecutor's Department, led by Attorney General Chan Min, paid a working visit to Vietnam from 16 to 24 August.

During its stay, the Cambodian delegation was received by Tran Quyet, chief procurator of Vietnam's Supreme People's Organ of Control. The delegation exchanged professional experiences with responsible officials of services concerned in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City, and Ha Son Binh Province. The delegation also paid homage to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

Heng Samrin Closes Front Meeting in Phnom Penh

BK3008075989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Summary] The meeting of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense concluded on the afternoon of 29 August under the chairmanship of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the honorary presidium of the front National Council. Also present on this occasion were

Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Front National Council; Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and vice chairman of the front National Council; Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the front National Council's cabinet.

In his closing address, Heng Samrin praised participants of the meeting for their work and contributions in implementing policies and decisions of the party and state. He called on responsible cadres to pay attention to disseminating party and state policies among the people and masses, strengthening cadres' ideology and sharpening their spirit, promoting hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime, vigorously carrying out proselytizing work, and achieving set economic targets. Heng Samrin also called for efforts to increase national unity.

The State Council chairman asked front cadres "to continue to carry out propaganda to make our cadres and people constantly remember the lofty deeds of the fraternal Vietnamese party, Government, Army, and people to save and liberate our country and nation from the disaster of the genocidal Pol Pot regime." He also requested that cadres "heighten their spirit to consolidate and expand the special relations of militant solidarity among the three fraternal parties, states, and people in Indochina and the solidarity with the Soviet Union and socialist countries and with progressive countries, organizations, and people the world over."

Heng Samrin called on cadres to "sharpen their fighting will; strengthen and expand their spirit of independence and self-reliance in combination with an international spirit; and pledge to take part and implement well every revolutionary task to effect changes to rapidly develop and strengthen the country and nation." He concluded by saying that "at this important juncture, all levels of cadres and front organizations have the highest and most responsible task to vigorously intensify activities to constantly and actively fight to ensure new quality and efficiency to strengthen and expand the relations between the party and state authorities and the people and masses aimed at increasing the latter's confidence in the party and our new regime."

Monsoon Agricultural Production Situation

BK2808122189 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1054 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 28—The Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture has showed its concern over the delay of monsoon rice cropping on 1.8 million hectares due to the long spell of drought during this monsoon season.

By mid-August this year, peasants throughout Cambodia had grown rice on 238,700 ha, attaining only 13 percent of the plan or 50,000 ha fewer than the same period last year.

Big rice producers in the country including the Provinces of Battambang, Prey Veng, Takeo and Kompong Thom achieved only from 6 percent to 28 percent of their plans.

Rainfall in Cambodia this year is much less than last year. To date, the maximum rate registered in Kompong Som city is 800 mm or 1,370 mm less than last year and the minimum level in Takeo Province is 272 mm. Rainfall in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Battambang and Prey Veng varied from 548 mm to 657 mm. The gauging station near Phnom Penh predicted that rainfall would end in late October in plains and highlands, and it would continue in the provinces of Takeo and Kompong Speu and in coastal regions until mid-November. Such a shortage of rainfall would seriously affect the coming harvest.

In such a situation, the Ministry of Agriculture has urged peasants throughout the country to make great efforts to overcome difficulties in rice cultivation. It has sent its officials and experienced cadres to 13 rice-growing provinces to help the peasants combat the drought. Besides, the peasants are encouraged to grow rice on areas near water sources or areas where water could be fetched through irrigation projects. They are also helped to boost the growing of subsidiary food crops with a view to procuring more starchy food in addition to rice.

So far this rainy season the peasants have grown subsidiary food crops on some 63,110 ha including 41,870 ha of maize, 6,000 ha of potatoes and 15,240 ha of beans. Moreover, they put 15,000 ha under industrial plants such as jute, tobacco and castor-oil.

Last year, Cambodia planted rice on 1,548,000 ha attaining 86 percent of the plan.

Report on Production Updated

BK2808055889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] According to a report by the Agriculture Ministry, by 19 August, over 510,000 hectares of land had been tilled throughout the country; over 90,000 hectares of rice had been sowed, and over 293,000 hectares of various types of rice transplanted, broadcast, and planted, representing just over 16 percent of the annual plan. Compared to the same period last year, this represents a decrease of over 554,000 hectares. This is due to irregular rains since the beginning of the season. Kompong Thom Province tops the list of the provinces achieving the best results.

To respond to the amount of foodstuff needed for the entire country, all levels of state authorities throughout the country are currently closely cooperating with the agriculture service to urge our people everywhere to further advance production this rainy season, and in

particular to urge our peasants to take into account the real situation in their localities and switch from growing late rice to early rice and floating rice.

Over 1,600 Tourists Said To Visit in 6 Months

BK2608092889 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0418 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 26—In the first half of this year, the tourist companies of Phnom Penh and Siem Reap in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province (300 km northwest of Phnom Penh) received more than 1,600 foreign tourists, netting an income of over 47 million riels (Cambodian currency).

Last year, Phnom Penh tourism received more than 1,530 foreign visitors as against only 400 in 1987. Every week there are two flights from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province where the famous architectural Angkor Wat is located.

Commentary on Vietnam, Heng Samrin Regime

BK3008022689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Unattributed commentary: "The National Resistance Forces' Willingness To Let the Puppet Regime—Which Betrays the Nation and the People—Be an Equal in the Four-Party Provisional Government Is the Highest Concession to Both the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and Vietnam's Out-and-Out Lackeys"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, their out-and-out lackeys, and their accomplices have constantly carried out deceitful maneuvers. At one time, they say nationalist resistance forces fighting the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and traitors should be eliminated; at another, they say nationalist resistance forces should submit themselves into the puppet regime, Vietnam's lackey. This is aimed at allowing the Hanoi Vietnamese to continue occupying Cambodia.

People are well aware that the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese is that of great bandits and the true nature of the puppets of the Vietnamese aggressors is that of traitors to the nation and the people who sell the nation and the territory, destroy the nation and the people, and collaborate with the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to exterminate their own people. This traitorous puppet regime was set up through over 250,000 Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor forces following Hanoi's brutal and illegal invasion of Cambodia at the end of 1978. These puppets, traitors to the nation, and out-and-out lackeys of the Hanoi Vietnamese are led by Hun Sen and Heng Samrin. These are the ringleaders, traitors, sellers and destroyers of the nation, collaborators and accomplices of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, to commit great crimes and destroy the nation, the people, the economic resources, and the property of the nation and the people for the past more than 10 years. Therefore, these great

bandits and aggressors and the traitorous ringleaders are very guilty in the eyes of the Cambodian people, people the world over, and history. In any countries' laws, the extent of these crimes is punished by death or at least life imprisonment with forced labor.

However, all nationalist Cambodian resistance fighters and the entire resisting Cambodian people—who are fighting the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, territorial expansionists and annexationists, and exterminators of the Cambodian race, and their out-and-out lackeys for the past over 10 years—are very generous to these traitors and destroyers of the nation and to the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. That is, as long as the Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces—disguised Vietnamese troops, genuine Vietnamese troops, and all kinds of hidden Vietnamese troops—from Cambodia under genuine and effective supervision of the UN international control organization, the Cambodian people will not ask for any war compensation, and as long as the traitorous puppets stop betraying the nation, stop selling the nation, and stop being slaves of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, Cambodia's nationalist resistance forces and the Cambodian people are willing to accept these puppets without any consideration to their past. These puppets would be given an equal status within the four-party provisional government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and full rights to take part in elections to choose state organizations.

This is a very generous offer of all Cambodia's nationalist resistance forces and the Cambodian people in defending and safeguarding the survival of the Cambodian race based on great and extensive national unity.

Therefore, it is up to the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets to be sincere or not.

Laos

U.S. Senate Delegation Makes Visit to Vientiane

BK3008021889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Aug 89

[“Press release” of Foreign Affairs Ministry on U.S. Senate delegation's visit—date not given]

[Text] A U.S. delegation led by David Durenberger, member of the Senate, paid a visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] from 26-27 August 1989.

During the visit, the delegation paid courtesy calls on Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting foreign affairs minister, and Bounmi Pakthavong, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The U.S. delegation extended an invitation to leaders of the Assembly and Government of the LPDR to attend a national gala breakfast to be held in Washington, D.C. in February 1990. The meetings and talks between the guests and the hosts proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of strengthening the friendship and

mutual understanding between the two countries and the two peoples of the LPDR and the United States.

Removal of Khmer Rouge 'Obstruction' Urged

*BK3008062189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 30 Aug 89*

[PASASON article: "Pol Pot Clique's Obstruction Should Be Cleared Away"—date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners: Public opinion in general has viewed that the current Paris international conference, which is now seeking means to politically settle the Cambodian problem, has brought about only a little hope to achieve success because the original problem—the role of the Khmer Rouge—still remains.

Throughout the past month of consultations held among the various Cambodian factions, the Khmer Rouge, adhering to its inflexible attitude, continued to obstruct the settlement of the problem. Regarding this, Sihanouk said: If the Khmer Rouge is not allowed to take part in the new government to be set up, in whatever form, after Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge might provoke a civil war in Cambodia. Such a view was not expressed in the interests of the Cambodian people. On the contrary, this tactic serves the interests of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Over the past more than 10 years since the Cambodian people have rejoiced over their revival, the State of Cambodia has gradually matured and strengthened in national defense and public security maintenance, achieved development and progress in the socio-economic field, and maintained a notable role in the international arena. To avoid a civil war and the fighting and killing among Cambodians, the Government of the State of Cambodia has persistently made efforts to seek means to peacefully settle the problem. The meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk, the Jakarta informal meetings—JIM 1 and JIM 2—and the current Paris international conference have been wholeheartedly hailed and supported by the Cambodian people as well as public opinion throughout the world. On the basis of the appeasing national reconciliation policy, the government of the State of Cambodia is ready to accept all those who desert the ranks of the Khmer Rouge. However, the government of the State of Cambodia absolutely will not accept any role, be it political or military, of the Khmer Rouge.

It is certain that to fairly settle the Cambodia problem, the current Paris international conference should implement resolute measures to punish the Khmer Rouge. It should also call on all countries to promptly and completely stop providing military assistance to the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge must not be allowed to maintain its own military and political forces. It must be disarmed and must not be allowed to take control of any arms depot. In addition, leaders of the clique of murderers who have committed serious crimes must be punished; they must not be allowed to take control of any

refugee camps. A guarantee must be internationally made to prevent the Khmer Rouge from provoking a civil war and from setting up a murderous system again.

The time for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem is now crucial. It is, therefore, a good opportunity for the participants of the conference to together decide to remove the obstruction of the Khmer Rouge to meet the aspirations of the Cambodian people as well as of peace- and justice-loving people in the region and throughout the world.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Addresses Party Meeting

*BK2908094989 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Vientiane, August 29 (KPL)—Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member and president of the People's Supreme Assembly, on his recent working tour of Houa Phan Province, talked to the party committee of the province, praising the successful implementation in the province of the seventh resolution of the fourth party congress and highlighting the main tasks and strategy of development in the second half of the year.

Commenting on the strong points, he said through the national defense and construction drive in the province, a new positive factor has emerged. However, he said further efforts must be made in agriculture by switching to integrated production and intensive cultivation as much as possible.

The president of the National Assembly further suggested that local trade was not yet linked to the needs of the farmers. That is to say trade activities failed to play a role as a link in the chain of socio-economic development. This requires reorganization, he said.

Speaking about the second-half plan, the president of the assembly recommended that attention must be given to preventing the crops from effects of drought and pests. [sentence as received] He suggested the improvement of the irrigational facilities in addition to practising the second rice crop in suitable areas. At the same time, a construction brigade must be set up to maintain Roads No 217 and No 6 while mobilizing the population to take part in building intervillage roads.

On other matters, he said that the livelihood of the teachers must be seriously looked into by introducing more remuneration and school fee. Public health care facilities and the hygiene movement must be improved and promoted.

The president stressed that the key issue to fulfilling the above mentioned tasks involved the commitment on the part of all state and public bodies to the integrated rural development.

Improvement of Telecommunications Links Planned*BK3008101489 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT
30 Aug 89*

[Text] Vientiane, August 30 (KPL)—Telecommunication link between Vientiane and five other provinces in the country, namely Luang Prabang, Oudomsai, Khammouane, Savannakhet and Champassak, is expected to operate in March 1990, disclosed a source from the Post and Telecommunication Company.

Telecommunication link between Vientiane and these five provinces will provide round-the-clock service in the forms of telephones, teleprinter, telegraphs, and facsimile equipment. The company has put more than 4,600 [figure as received] U.S. dollars, a loan from the World Bank, in the project. This included the purchase of a 1,032 line electronic telephone operator machine for Vientiane Prefecture.

The additional service will start early 1990. Vientiane at present only has 4,000 telephone lines.

Drought-Affected Provinces Receiving Food Aid*BK2608085589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Aug 89 p 4*

[Text] Multinational efforts are being made to distribute emergency food aid to victims of severe drought in Laos, according to a press release by the Bangkok office of the European Community.

The second of three EC consignments of emergency food aid to Laos is being distributed to the provinces most affected by last year's severe drought—Savannakhet, Champassak and Khammouane. The consignment of 7,250 tonnes accounts for over 40 percent of the World Food Programme's Multilateral Internal Emergency Food Reserve for Laos of 16,589 tonnes.

Other major contributions have been received from the United States (5,000 tonnes) and Sweden (2,589 tonnes), according to the press release.

The Food and Agriculture Organization estimated that over three quarters of a million people in Savannakhet, Champassak and Khammouane are in need of food assistance.

Food assistance has also come from Japan, India, Italy, West Germany, Norway, Australia, Vietnam and Cambodia.

Laotian officials said the drought has been caused by low rainfall and pest damage. [sentence as published]

Report on Bank Credits, Loans for Farmers*BK2908125989 Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Vientiane, August 29 (KPL)—Rural communities have benefited from bank credits though at its outset this

cannot meet all the farmers' requirement. The introduction of loans is playing a role in alleviating the burden off farmers' shoulders, noted Souan Lathasombat, head of the Vientiane Capital Bank branch No 1 (Saithani District) at a meeting on August 26 between the bank personnel and its local customers.

According to the statistics, some 55 million kip credit has been released, in this main rice crop, to 79 groups consisting of 169 families from 30 hamlets, whose arable land covers 1,842 hectares. The estimate shows that the grant has met only 14 percent of the requirement in comparison with the entire ricefield of the farmers.

In the last dry season rice cultivation, the branch released (?47) million kip credit to 14 groups of 125 farmer families at five hamlets, meeting 22 percent of the requirement. The loan and interest have been repaid to the branch.

At the meeting, representatives of the farmer groups confirmed that the "credit for rural areas" programme became their new prospect. At the same time, it was found in some groups that the loans were not used in line with the accepted terms and objectives. They were used in trade and other commercial purposes instead of in agricultural production.

The bank has in this monsoon released 182 million kip credit to 2,618 families to facilitate their rice cultivation. Preparation for allocation of credit for the next dry-season rice crop is underway, pointed out Khamdi Thilakoun, deputy director of the bank.

Thailand**U.S.-Thai Naval Exercise Enters Final Phase***BK3008060989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Aug 89 p 2*

[Text] Thai-US naval joint exercise, Thaley [Sea] Thai 89, entered its final phase yesterday, with a force of some 2,000 Thai and US marines staging manoeuvres on Ban Khao Sap beach in Rayong.

The pre-dawn amphibious "assault", involving air support, began before 6 am, with the naval force providing simulated gunfire.

The exercise, which began on Aug 9, was aimed at allowing the Thai and US forces to test their combat readiness and to enable commanders to gain experience in coordinating air, naval, and land manoeuvres.

Twelve amphibious ships, an aircraft carrier and a submarine, and about 5,500 Thai and 13,000 US naval and marine officers are involved in the exercises.

Royal Thai Navy Rear Admiral Thanong Sirirangsi, the exercise director, said that the joint exercises had progressed smoothly without problems on either side.

The manoeuvres, which will end on Sept 19, are concentrated in Rayong, Chanthaburi and the Gulf of Thailand.

Chatchai Says Anti-Drug Agents Praised by U.S.

BK3008034989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday Thai anti-drug agents always perform well and were praised by the US, which has been eager to help.

His comment followed a TIME newsmagazine report in the August 28 issue which quoted US Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] and consular officials in Chiang Mai as alleging "heroin was sometimes transported in Thai police vehicles or even Army helicopters".

The TIME report said DEA agents and consular officials have called on the US Government to "shut down" its anti-drug programme in Thailand.

The prime minister, however, said he has not been officially told of the allegations in the weekly US magazine and asked reporters to talk to Interior Minister Praman Adireksan or police chief Phao Sarasin.

Gen Chatchai said US anti-drug officials usually ask him what more their Thai counterparts need, such as helicopters and equipment, to carry out US-aided operations.

US officials have admired Thai officials for cooperating well on anti-drug missions, he said.

Crime Suppression Division commander Pol [Police] Maj-Gen Rungrot Yomakakun said such allegations may be based on disinformation and confirmed the US has always praised Thai anti-drug efforts.

Wet's Future Depends on Outcome of Drug Probe

BK3008101889 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai
30 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to the Police Department committee investigating Police Major General Wet Phetborom, suspended police inspector general, on narcotics trafficking charges, if the investigation concludes that there are grounds for prosecution of Wet but prosecution is not possible due to lack of supporting evidence, the Police Department's Administration Division will propose the use of Articles 50 and 51 of the Civil Service Code of the Interior Ministry to dismiss him from government service on grounds of undesirable behavior and detriment to the Police Department if his service should continue.

Chatchai Says Sihanouk Resignation 'Quite Normal'

BK2908011389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday described Prince Norodom Sihanouk's resignation as president of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front

for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] nationalist group as "quite normal".

He declined to elaborate, but appealed to all the Cambodian factions to compromise, noting that the international community will find it difficult to resolve the Cambodian conflict if no compromise is reached among the Khmer rivals.

The Prime Minister said he could not predict when the conflict could be resolved. It all depended on the parties involved, he added.

General Chatchai said he hoped that foreign countries would continue to try to find a solution to the problem.

He suggested that new avenues should be explored to try to solve the conflict.

Progress on Cambodian Peace Talks Studied

BK3008045389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Aug 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Paris Talks Need a Pause for Thought"]

[Text] There seems to be no realistic chance for immediate success at the Paris peace talks on Cambodia. Indeed, the big nations' foreign ministers aren't even going to show up for the last scheduled week of the conference. Only host France among the five permanent United Nations Security Council members will be represented at the meetings they promised to attend. While this is disappointing, it is also understandable, given the lack of progress at the talks which began nearly two months ago.

Yet, the situation on the peace front is not completely bleak on Cambodia. The "told-you-so" crowd is already beginning to churn out their analyses that the Paris talks have been a failure. But they have not. They have rather served as an important forum and exploration of just what needs to be done in coming weeks and months to establish a comprehensive and lasting peace in Cambodia. "Failure" in Paris is only in the eyes of those who sought too much.

Impatience may be the natural emotion when one looks at Cambodia, of course. For nearly 20 years, that country has been at war. Sorting out the mess has not been—and will not be—easy. But since the first Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM I) more than a year ago, there has been measurable progress. The official end of Vietnam's military occupation of the nation is a mark of such progress. The general agreement that power must be shared in Cambodia is another. A year ago, neither of these goals loomed.

The major question for the moment is how power will be shared. Specifically, the Cambodian parties and their friends (including Thailand) are working subtly to solve this problem. The quandary of the moment is the Khmer Rouge and what to do about it. No solution to that is expected overnight, or before the end of the Paris conference.

To rush to a peace treaty is perhaps the worst solution of all. No peace can be permanent for the moment. This is why the suggestion of Thailand's foreign minister, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, must be adopted by the Paris conferees. ACM Sitthi has proposed adjourning the Paris conference to allow a little breathing space—a time to oil the wheels of diplomacy and even allow "backroom bargaining."

If the Foreign Minister's suggestion is adopted as it should be, unanimously, Paris conferees can continue to move ahead in the coming weeks and months. The question of limiting the future role of the Khmer Rouge can be examined in depth. Cambodians and their friends can solve the ticklish but essential question of how big an international peace-keeping force is needed, and who will control it. And the world will test Vietnam's pledge of withdrawal against the reality, after Hanoi concludes its September 26 festivities and claims total military disengagement.

Six months ago here, we predicted that peace would likely come to Cambodia in 1990. We have seen nothing to change that in the intervening time. The main danger at Paris has always been the clamour of a few for an instant peace treaty. The Indochina treaties of 1946 and 1973 were written in France under such pressure. The result was that millions died in the wars that followed. Speed and diplomatic convenience is the antithesis of a lasting peace. The current Paris talks should be adjourned, not ended. Far from proving their failure, such a move would signal another step forward which could lead to their eventual success.

Proposal on Dividing Country

*BK3008100089 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
30 Aug 89 p 3*

[Text] Speaking to reporters on the Cambodian problem, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong said that although Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Cambodia soon, the problem will not be settled and it may even become more violent. He believed that the situation in Cambodia will be more intense because he has experience with that country.

The Armed Forces chief of staff said that the intensification of the Cambodian problem will seriously affect Thailand, especially the people living along the border. When all the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, fighting inside Cambodia will intensify. Each side will try to control their areas. The military has proposed a solution to settle the Cambodian problem to Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila that Cambodia be divided into western Cambodia and eastern Cambodia, with the western part being under the responsibility of the tripartite coalition government and the eastern part being under the Heng Samrin faction. The division of territory under the responsibility [of each side] will help settle the problem. But, the Foreign Ministry disagreed with this proposal. The Cambodian problem cannot be resolved easily because the supporters of each Khmer

faction still provide them assistance. Outsiders may believe that the situation in Cambodia is calm and there is no fighting. But, in fact, there is still fighting inside Cambodia.

Thai-Assembled Cars Exported to Cambodia

*BK2908033789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Aug 89 p 1*

[Text] The first shipment of Thai-assembled cars to be sold to Cambodia left this deep-sea port for the war-ravaged country yesterday with little fanfare.

The shipment, which left aboard a chartered Singaporean freighter, was arranged by Thanit Traiwut, a Chat Thai MP of Trat province who has extensive business connections in Cambodia.

He said the 30 Mitsubishi Lancer Champs, assembled by the MMC Sitthiphon Co, were destined for Phnom Penh but did not say who the buyers were.

He said each of the lefthand-drive cars, the same model MMC Sitthiphon has been selling to Canada, was sold by the company for Bt [baht] 185,000 but would fetch around Bt300,000 in Cambodia.

"I am confident that with this first shipment, we will be able to open up the Cambodian market for more Thai automobiles," said Thanit, a well-known businessman who owns a string of businesses in Trat, an eastern province opposite Koh Kong of Cambodia.

Thanit, who has developed connections with many of the Cambodian leaders both in Koh Kong and Phnom Penh, said about 100 cars from Japan are being sold to Cambodia each month.

Though bicycles and motorcycles are the most common means of transport in Phnom Penh, more automobiles have been seen on the streets in recent times.

Chatchai Departs for 5-Day Australia Visit

Leaves Ministry Appointment Unfinished

*BK3008030589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
30 Aug 89 p 2*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who continued to withhold the decision on the new permanent secretary for interior, last night left for a five-day official visit to Australia accompanied by Cabinet Secretary Anan Anantakun, his favourite candidate for the powerful post.

Sources at Government House and the Interior Ministry said they believe the move was an indication that Gen Chatchai might make a last-minute decision to appoint Anan instead of Deputy Permanent Secretary Chalong Kanlayanamit, nominated by Interior Minister Praman Adireksan, to the position.

"Anan stands a good chance of being appointed the new permanent secretary for interior given the present circumstances," one of the sources said.

The sources pointed out that Chatchai's failure to forward the nomination of Chalong, endorsed by Praman, to the Cabinet for approval during the past three weeks, including yesterday's Cabinet meeting, is a deliberate move. Praman reportedly sent Chalong's nomination to the prime minister early this month.

"Gen Chatchai might only want to buy more time to sort things out before making the crucial decision," a source said.

Deputy Interior Minister Sano Thianthong, a close associate of Praman, told reporters after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that the prime minister was expected to make the decision on the new permanent secretary after he returned from the Australia trip on Sept 3. He did not elaborate.

"Interior Minister Praman still insists on nominating Chalong as the new permanent secretary," he said.

Chatchai told reporters yesterday that he will discuss with Australian leaders a wide range of issues, including the proposed Asia-Pacific forum of cooperation, and expansion of bilateral trade.

The prime minister said he will ask his Australian counterpart to clarify the Australia's proposal for an economic trading bloc that would group together Australia and New Zealand and, ASEAN countries and South Korea, among others.

Agenda of Visit

BK3008034389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Thailand and Australia will hold talks on a proposed economic grouping for Asia and the Pacific during Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's current visit there.

Gen Chatchai, who led a Thai delegation to Australia last night, said after a Cabinet meeting that during his stay he will seek more information from Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke about the issue.

The Australian leader proposed the formation of a regional economic grouping when he visited Thailand early this year.

Gen Chatchai said other important matters to discuss with Australia include bilateral trade, assistance and technology transfers.

The two leaders will also discuss military ties as Australia and Thailand have held joint military exercises annually and Thai soldiers have been trained in Australia.

"On the Cambodian problem, we will discuss an Australian role in solving the problem of assuring Vietnam

keeps its pledge to withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia by the end of September," Gen Chatchai said.

In the field of development, Thailand will seek technical assistance from Australia to promote livestock trading.

"More importantly, I want to thank the people of Australia for their assistance in building a Thai-Lao bridge across the Mekong River," said Gen Chatchai, who said he was told by PM's [prime minister] Office Minister Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri that plans for the bridge's construction are progressing.

PM's Office Minister Kon Thappharangs said Australia is interested in investing in Thailand to produce goods for markets in Indochina and Burma. This is why it is giving financial aid for the Thai-Lao bridge, he added.

During his visit Gen Chatchai will offer the Australian private sector a chance to set up a lignite-powered plant in Thailand, Mr Kon said.

Mr Kon, who left for Australia yesterday as part of the prime minister's delegation, said before departure that Thailand is ready to accept Australian proposals for setting up such a plant because Australia specialised in energy.

Gen Chatchai and his wife, Khunying [Lady] Bunruan, were accompanied on the trip by a large group comprising businessmen in trade, banking and industry as well as military officers.

Apart from Mr Kon, the party includes Science Minister Prachuap Chaيسان, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and National Security Council secretary-general Suwit Suthanukun.

The prime minister and his entourage are scheduled to return to Thailand on September 3.

Chatchai Urges End to Censure Debate on Bribery

BK3008041789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Aug 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan intervened yesterday in the censure debate bribery allegations by urging coalition leaders to talk with their members and put an end to the row.

The Premier's intervention came in the wake of an Opposition threat to join some 20 Government MPs seeking to oust two Democrat Party Cabinet members for allegations they claim are damaging to Parliament.

The Prime Minister's call was made to coalition leaders during the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Cabinet sources said Gen Chatchai reaffirmed during the meeting that he will not reshuffle his Cabinet because he is happy with the performance of the coalition.

He urged, however, that coalition leaders try to help clear up misunderstandings that have been caused by the censure debate bribery charges.

The Premier said he is happy with the present unity of the six-party coalition which does not want any problem that might be caused by a reshuffle.

Confirming his call for coalition leaders' help, Gen Chatchai told reporters his Chat Thai Party would meet tomorrow to discuss the issue. [passage omitted]

The prime minister yesterday commented that he is not worried by the conflict because all senior coalition leaders are still firmly united.

"There is nothing to be worried about. Everything is going on as usual," he said.

Meanwhile, the Social Action Party has scheduled a meeting on September 5 to prepare itself for an extraordinary parliamentary session on September 6 to debate the Budget Bill.

Party sources said the party is also expected to discuss the bribe-taking allegations.

NSC Head Backs Chawalit's Security Plan

BK2608084589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
26 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The proposed national security act should cover political, military, economic and social activities that could disrupt peace and orderliness. National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Suwit Sutthanukun said.

Suwit said he agrees with army chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut's suggestion that the obsolete anti-communist law should be replaced with a more comprehensive national security act to cope with the fast-changing social and economic situation.

"I will study the national security acts of Malaysia and Singapore to get some idea on the scope of our security law and its contents," Suwit said.

The secretary said the NSC is prepared to work out the national security bill if asked by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to do so.

Daily Favors New Law

BK2708095089 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai
25 Aug 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Abrogating the Anti-Communist Law"]

[Text] Army Commander in Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut recently disclosed that the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) had proposed to the prime minister in his capacity as ISOC director that the Anti-Communist Law

be abrogated and a national security law drafted to replace it. The proposal is worth consideration.

One reason is that the Anticommunist Law is obsolete and does not cover all security problems of the nation. It deals only with the problem of political activities and the use of weapons; whereas at present economic crimes, including graft, also constitute a threat national security. In the future, there may be other kinds of national security threats to be dealt with.

A reason for abrogating the Anticommunist Law is that, of late, the real communists who were set free could still pursue their goals. Their activities would be geared toward a new facet, which has nothing to do with the use of weapons. The new form of struggle is to organize what they call their intellectual front. We can never deny that such a form of struggle could later on turn out to be a serious threat to our institutions of the nation, religion, and monarchy.

Besides, in recent days security problems threatening the nation have developed systematically to include terrorism, trade opportunism, and big businesses. Therefore, there should be a law that can efficiently handle all those wide range of problems.

Yet, it is still difficult to say what a new security law draft should entail, especially concerning the degree of penalties as well as the authority empowered to mete out those sentences. There should be a guarantee that the new law would not become a tool for anybody to suppress people. Therefore, we emphasize here that any violations of the law must come under the jurisdiction of a proper process of justice, and not of certain authorities who do not have judicial power to process the case in court.

Any decision to replace the Anticommunist Act with a new security law must therefore be based on studies by all sectors of society. They should be given enough time to voice their opinions and make recommendations concerning the new security law they would like to have. There should be a meeting of all minds on this issue.

Army Radio on Nonalignment, Neutrality

BK2808110589 Bangkok *1st Army Division Radio* in Thai
2300 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Sayamanusati Feature]

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement was established after World War II and took the form of a mixture of capitalism and socialism. This mixture was necessary because it was felt that there was no such such thing as true capitalism and that pure socialism could not survive. It was unwise to adopt one ideology wholly. The Nonaligned Movement constitutes a group of countries which refuse to become satellites of the communist socialist bloc or to be dominated by the influence of the West. That is, they want to maintain an independent identity in their own separate world.

Listeners probably already know that after the second world war the world was divided into camps—the communist camp and the free world. The United States led the free world, while the communist camp was led by the Soviet Union. But later, the PRC felt that being a major communist country playing an important part in the world, especially in the communist camp, it should set up its own group of countries. It organized a group of developing or underdeveloped countries, which called itself the Third World which rejected leadership of the United States or the communist world under the Soviet Union. The Third World group of countries wants to exist by itself separate from the other countries.

India, another country which is as large as China, after considering whether it should join the free world, the communist camp, or the Third World, came to the conclusion that due to its size, it would be inappropriate for it to join any of those groups. It decided to form its own group, the Nonaligned Movement, which consisted of many developing and underdeveloped countries.

The Nonaligned Movement's policy is similar to the policy of the group of countries which adopt the policy of neutrality. The difference is that the neutral countries have not formed a group but merely declared that their policy was neutrality. For example, Thailand has always stated that its policy is neutrality. But the nonaligned countries have formed the Nonaligned Movement and announced that the movement's policy is not to join the free world, the communist camp, or the Third World.

Listeners, the Nonaligned Movement was formed in name only; if not, it was for the purpose of achieving political bargaining power. The fact is that developing and underdeveloped countries could never be non-aligned because they do not have sufficient power to be self-reliant. Never mind the small Indochinese countries, even a big country like India could not be truly neutral and nonaligned. While Indira Gandhi was Indian prime minister, she wanted to lead India toward neutrality, declaring that her country was nonaligned and persuading developing and underdeveloped African countries to join the Nonaligned Movement in order to liberate themselves from U.S. influence. But as it turned out, after India rid itself completely of U.S. influence—even U.S. libraries were closed—it was drawn into the Soviet sphere of influence. Some senior Indian politicians in that era even expressed dissatisfaction with the situation.

Developing and underdeveloped countries could not maintain a truly nonaligned status mainly because they must rely on considerable foreign assistance. It is to be expected that they would have to please or be loyal to the countries which give them assistance. Without loyalty they would receive no assistance or only token assistance.

There are many examples of this situation. Vietnam, a socialist country, greatly needs foreign assistance. It has announced that it would accept assistance from the free world as well as the communist camp. It tries to show

that its policy is neutral and nonaligned. But in practice, Vietnam is receiving more assistance from the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc countries than from other groups of countries. As a result Vietnam has had to become pro-Soviet and pro-Soviet bloc and cannot maintain a neutral and nonaligned posture.

True, Vietnam wants assistance from all countries. In past talks with Thailand, even though Vietnam has created border and refugee problems for Thailand, it asked for Thai assistance. We can say that Vietnam's policy amounts to alignment with all countries in order to receive assistance from them. But as far as international relations, Vietnam's policy is fully aligned with the Soviet bloc and obviously completely antagonistic toward China. The reason for this is Vietnam is not in a position to remain neutral and can not afford not to align itself with the Soviet Union. If Vietnam could be truly neutral and a sincere friend of all countries, particularly China and Japan, it would be in a much better position than it is now because those two countries are located close to Vietnam and have everything that Vietnam needs in assistance.

As mentioned earlier, it difficult to practice true neutrality and nonalignment. With Vietnam, it is impossible for it to be neutral. It could never be a friend of China—in the past, now, or in the future—because the two countries have been enemies throughout history.

In short, countries could only declare nonalignment, but none of them has been able to practice it, with the exception of Switzerland. As for Thailand, we have adopted a policy of neutrality and of being ready to be a friend to all countries. It has proven to the world that we have really tried to practice this policy. We have shown restraint in order to implement the policy. Listeners will realize that despite border provocations, we have remained friendly and given assistance to the neighboring countries as usual. We have not shown hostility despite being repeatedly and explicitly criticized in some articles. We feel that such criticism could be the result of division within the Lao communist party or disunity among the Lao officials.

Although Thailand has not declared that it is nonaligned, its actions and its conduct of foreign policy demonstrate that it has been quite successful in trying to be neutral and nonaligned. If the Indochinese countries try to conduct their foreign policy as Thailand has done, they and Thailand can coexist peacefully and enjoy more mutual benefits. We hope that as long as Thailand continues to practice restraint and uphold this policy, it will not be long before the goodwill persevere over the devil.

Magazine Editor Warned by Police Over Cover Page
BK2908030389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] The editor of BANGKOK 30 was summoned by Special Branch police early last week and warned over the cover of the magazine's August issue, it was revealed yesterday.

Lt-Col Samphan Setthaphon of the Special Branch said editor Somchai Limthongkun had been summoned on August 21 over the cover, which shows a man wearing a saffron robe [representing a Buddhist monk or abbot] listening to a Walkman, and carrying a copy of PLAYBOY magazine.

The model in the cover picture is similar in appearance to Sorasak Phonrattanasombun, alias "Jiab", one of the four suspects charged last week in the fake ordination scandal.

Lt-Col Samphan said police did not take legal action against the magazine but instead warned its editor not to repeat the offence.

He said no further action was taken because it was the publication's first violation of Revolutionary Announcement Number 42.

A group of Buddhist monks at the weekend called on the Interior Ministry to take action against the magazine and its publisher, saying the cover blasphemed Buddhism.

They also charged that the magazine published blasphemous articles.

Press Calls for Greater Freedom

BK2708043489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Aug 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Newspaper editors, senior newspeople and the Reporters Association of Thailand have called on the Government to allow greater freedom of the press.

The call, urging the scrapping of National Administrative Reform Council No. 42 (Po Ro 42), was made at the end of a meeting on Friday in a discussion about growing official control over press activities.

Po Ro 42, introduced in 1976 by the National Administrative Council led by Admiral Sa-ngat Chaloyu, gives the government sweeping powers to close newspapers for a wide range of charges, including publishing articles harmful to the monarchy, or anything the government considers a threat to religion, "national security" or "good morals".

The meeting agreed the press has been subject to frequent intimidation during the past year.

Although there has been no closure order of newspapers during the past year, a number of newspapers have received warnings from the Police Department following complaints by politicians or government agencies.

The association said the intimidation has continued despite Government claims of being more democratic.

The situation has created uneasiness among career newspaper people who have performed their duty with honesty and responsibility, the association said.

To enhance freedom of the press and cooperation between the Government and newspapers, the Government should order state agencies to refrain from either directly or indirectly intimidating and warning newspapers, and scrap Po Ro 42, the association said. [passage omitted]

Weekly Views Army, Government Relations

BK2908105989 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai
21-27 Aug 89 pp 14, 15

[Article: "September Is Warm Although It Is the Rainy Season—Racing Enthusiast Uncle Chatchai—House Dissolution or a Coup"]

[Text] The Chatchai Government has just publicized the achievements it scored in the past year. Outwardly, relations between Prime Minister General Chatchai, the principal leader, and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the military leader, appear smooth, particularly as evidenced by the hugging and kissing at the party celebrating the government's anniversary at Gen Chatchai's residence recently. However, a penetrating look will show that the political wedge is being driven deeper and deeper every minute.

But Gen Panya Singsakda, the prime minister's secretary general, says there seems to be daily reports about conflicts between his two superiors—Generals Chatchai and Chawalit—although the two people consult daily about the country's problems.

There might be a motive for Gen Panya's remarks, who knows?

To the people, there were these events: Gen Chawalit and troop unit commanders organizing a party "with love and care" for the prime minister and cabinet ministers and M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, former adviser to the prime minister, criticizing the military establishment. Although Sukhumphan made the criticism not as the prime minister's adviser, he provoked anger and the criticism was interpreted as being directed to a degree by the prime minister to counter the military leader's remarks about corruption within the government.

The military officers made a show of force by pressuring the eventual resignation of Sukhumphan. Who knows how the two leaders really feel toward each other?

There was a meeting of units under direct jurisdiction of the Army on the morning after Sukhumphan made his remarks. About 10 "division commander-level officers" reportedly met that afternoon at the army auditorium to consult about what should be their reaction on the issue. They decided to use Lieutenant General Wirot Saengsanit, assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs, as their leader. With the assistance of the members of Class 20 of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy [CRMA] who are spread among the 50 battalions, they organized a gathering at the Central Plaza Hotel that evening.

Gen Chawalit played golf with members of Class 8 of the CRMA at Suan Samphran the next day and said he had no desire to ascend to the prime minister post. He was sending a signal to the prime minister. Chawalit then rushed off to the government's anniversary party and created the picture of closeness between the army and the government for the press.

Suwit Suthanukun, the National Security Council secretary general, spoke his mind a year before retirement at a panel discussion at Chulalongkorn University about the problems which exist in the current democratic atmosphere. He said the first problem had to do with political opportunity of wealthy businessmen. He said business groups will use political posts to protect their interests. The second problem is monopoly of power by business groups and political parties, including their expanding power base to control government officials through reshuffle of these officials. This will create a triangle alliance of political parties, business groups, and government servants. The third problem has to do with people not maturing enough for the political situation, this is evidenced by people being impressed by bold remarks regardless of content by politicians. According to Suwit, the next problem is the unfair distribution of resources.

This is a good reflection of the government which has repeatedly claimed that it is democratic. The point worth considering is the political parties expanding their power base to control government servants. An example of this is the appointment of Major General Kamon Thapharangsi as deputy director of the National Intelligence Agency. It is common knowledge that Maj Gen Kamon is Gen Chatchai's nephew and a core of Soi Ratchakhru's power. On the extent of Kamon's intelligence ability, he never held a post higher than a military attache. The new police director, Police Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat, is also known to have close ties with the Chat Thai Party.

The people who follow the political situation and military officers are watching this year's military reshuffle to see if the Chat Thai party is bold enough to play a role in it. In the currently stagnant situation, the government must be very careful. In the past, the Chat Thai Party tried to meddle in the Army and had to use Gen Thawit Seniwong na Ayutthaya to defuse the resultant problem. A coup was staged while the Chat Thai Party was a coalition partner. The tension that comes as military reshuffle approaches now awaits to be released.

However, there are reports that Gen Chatchai will not dare to touch the annual military reshuffle. Meanwhile, reports from Government House say Chat Thai Party advisers have suggested that the prime minister dissolve Parliament on grounds of favorable political conditions and the party's sound support base. It is up to Gen Chatchai whether he will use the opportunity to strengthen Soi Ratchakhru's power.

The above two reasons appear to fit the current political situation as the hot wind is blowing when the Army and Government House know that they could not do without each other.

Land Prices Threaten Southern Seaboard Project

BK2308030989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
23 Aug 89 p 18

[By Sorayut Suthatsanachinda]

[Excerpt] Hat Yai—Soaring land prices in areas set aside for the "Southern Seaboard" project, which is yet to advance past the blue-print stage, are threatening to undermine the feasibility of the development.

Land prices in Krabi, for example, have skyrocketed from around Bt [baht] 4,000-5,000 to Bt100,000 per wa even though the government is yet to substantiate the Southern Seaboard development, according to Phichet Phanwichatkun, president of the Krabi Chamber of Commerce. [passage omitted]

Rice Exports Increased by 95.5 Percent

BK1708023989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
17 Aug 89 p 17

[Excerpt] Thailand's rice exports in the first seven months this year totalled 4,099,120.83 [metric] tons, up 2,001,935.29 tons or 95.5 percent over the January - July 1988 figure, and broke all previous seven-month records.

The Board of Trade's Rice Committee said the earnings from the exports rose by 13,958.23 million baht or 94.3 percent over the same period last year when Thailand shipped out 2,097,185.54 tons worth 14,801.15 million baht.

The average export price for the January - July 1989 period was 7,015.99 baht per ton, compared to last year's 7,057.62 baht.

Last month alone, 580,591.82 tons were exported, up from 374,499.17 tons a year earlier.

At least 1.5 million tons of rice are expected to be exported in the last five months this year, bringing the total for the year to over 5.5 million tons—the most shipments in a single year in nearly 100 years of rice exports.

The monthly export average for the first seven months was 585,588.69 tons.

China was the largest buyer purchasing 921,865 tons in the first seven months—all from private exporters.

Indonesia ranked second with 356,150 tons, while the Soviet Union, Singapore, Iran and Malaysia were third, fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, 189,055, 172,207, 158,821 and 156,699 tons.

Other major buyers included Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Mozambique, the United Arab Emirates and Cuba with 150,730, 144,376, 140,828, 113,979 and 111,050 tons, respectively. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Groups Hold Rallies Against U.S. Bases

HK3008095589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Members of KADENA [Youth for Democracy and Nationalism] and the League of Filipino Students [LFS] held a torch-light rally at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center] where Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus is holding office. They protested against the presence of the U.S. military bases in the country. With LFS National Chairman Nathaniel Santiago and KADENA spokesman George San Mateo taking the lead, they entered the PICC building. And when they were all inside, they spread out their streamers condemning the U.S. bases. This was unexpected and PICC general manager Prudencio Agbayani said this had never happened on the premises before. Although Agbayani and Captain Guillermo Luanzon, WPD-CCP [Western Police District-Cultural Center of the Philippines] detachment commander, appealed to them to leave the PICC grounds, the protesters did not go until they finished with their protest action and submitted their position paper opposing the retention of the bases to the office of Secretary Manglapus. [KADENA spokesman's statement indistinct]

Minutes after the PICC rally, members of GABRIELA [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action] and AMIHAN [expansion unknown] were seen staging a similar rally before the U.S. embassy. Although the cause-oriented groups managed to reach the area, they did not stay there long because WPD Rizal Park detachment chief Lieutenant Manolo Martinez came and requested them to hold the rally at Plaza (Serguzon) instead.

The leaders who staged the protests at the PICC and the U.S. Embassy said that this move is only part of a series of activities which explicitly express their opposition to the retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Study Says Bases Pullout Not To Hurt Stability

HK3008030189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Aug p 3

[By correspondent Mel Elona]

[Text] A pullout of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines would not have any serious effect on the country's economic and political stability, contrary to previous official pronouncements.

This was according to a study prepared by the House Committee on Economic Affairs which said the feared loss of \$1.2 billion in cash inflow and 70,000 jobs as a result of a U.S. pullout would represent only 3 percent of the projected gross national product (GNP).

The study added the losses could easily be offset by the anticipated growth of income-generating programs that would be put up in place of the bases.

The House study was presented in a recent workshop in Singapore attended by officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It recommended a gradual pullout of the bases after 1991 and did not object to the possible transfer of the bases to other locations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Rep. Margarito Teves (Negros Oriental), chairman of the House committee, said a bases withdrawal "could create some minor economic disturbances" after 1991 when the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] ends. He said the establishment of income-generating programs in the bases' site would require time.

But Teves said setbacks would be "temporary" as the expected economic benefits from the alternative programs could approximate whatever losses might arise from a U.S. pullout.

"The U.S. military withdrawal in 1991 by itself will neither change the prevailing bullish investment climate nor will it endanger the political stability of the present Government," Teves said in the study.

According to the study, the locations of the U.S. facilities—which includes Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales—were strategic and could readily be converted into an export processing zone or an international transshipment port, or even an international airport, among others.

The study said the Government in the past three years enjoyed an upsurge in foreign and local investments and has undertaken sufficient economic and institutional reforms to blunt economic setbacks that might result from the dismantling of U.S. military facilities.

"The best option," the study pointed out, "is to terminate the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement and to arrange for a gradual phaseout of the bases."

An immediate abrogation of the MBA, the study said, "will not only allow sufficient time to generate adequate revenue to offset losses, but will also give the Americans the opportunity to relocate their facilities to a suitable alternative site within the region."

The study said the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] would suffer the most from a bases pullout because it gets \$200 million of the bases compensation. The amount is about 20 percent of the AFP's annual allocation.

The study recommended "substantial adjustments" in the Government's annual budget to help the military maintain its fighting capability.

Official Views Bid for Nonaligned Movement

HK3008031189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Aug 89 p 3

[By staff member Tess Cerojano]

[Text] The government would seek full membership in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), but the bases question remains an obstacle to the Philippines' inclusion in the group, said Foreign Undersecretary Raul Ingles.

He will represent the country in NAM's 9th conference next week in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The Philippines remains an observer in NAM which is against any kind of foreign military presence and the proliferation of nuclear arms.

"We have to decide this question on the bases first before applying for membership," said Ingles, who left yesterday for Belgrade to head the Philippine delegation to the conference.

He, however, added that the delegation could lay the groundwork for future application to the group. "We can explore; we can informally meet with other members and say pwede ba tayo." [are we qualified]

Ingles said the Government could cite the case of Singapore, which also hosts foreign military bases.

But unless the Government resolved the future of the U.S. bases, the country could not apply as a member of the group, he stressed.

Ingles cited the following scenarios on the country's bid to be a part of the movement:

—If the bases are allowed to stay after the lease on Clark and Subic ends in 1991, the Philippines could not seek membership with the NAM;

—If the decision is for a gradual phaseout of the bases, the country can seek full membership by citing the case of Malta, which applied for membership in the 70s while still playing host to a British military base. Malta, however, committed to abrogate its agreement with the British as soon as the agreement ends.

—If the decision is to ask the U.S. bases to go after 1991, then the Government can seek membership.

Ingles, however, said that if the country decided to seek full membership with the group, it could not do so during the summit next week but would have to wait either for the next summit in 1992, or the NAM coordinating council meeting several months before the summit; or the foreign ministers meeting held every September during the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York.

Membership in the movement, which counts 105 member-countries, could ensure more support for the Philippines in the UN General Assembly, since it would mean the country would have the support of 105 countries out of the 158 UNGA members.

In 1975, the Philippines first applied as observer to the NAM, which was established in 1961. The application, however, was resisted by Vietnam, which pointed to the U.S. military bases in the country.

In 1976, ousted president Marcos wrote the heads of state of India, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Egypt informing them that the Philippines would ask the American troops to leave after 1991. The country's bid for observer status was however still put down by the group which votes by consensus.

In 1979, the country became a NAM observer after the Philippines got the support of Cuba, India, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, who earlier opposed the country's admission as member because of the presence of the U.S. military bases.

Aquino Approves 1989 Investment Priorities Plan

HK3008030389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 30 Aug 89 p 25

[Text] President Aquino has approved the 1989 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP) aimed at encouraging more investments in new and existing industries that will provide significant employment opportunities, particularly in the countryside.

Under Memorandum Order 247, President Aquino approved the IPP upon the recommendation of Trade and Industry Secretary Jose S. Concepcion Jr.

The 1989 IPP, which incorporated the comments and proposals of other government agencies and the general public, is a listing of preferred areas of economic activities encouraged by government through investment incentives under Executive Order 226 (Omnibus Investments Code of 1987).

The new IPP, effective upon publication, listed 234 preferred areas of investments aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, generating more productive employment, alleviating poverty, and promoting equity and social justice.

The new IPP listed 118 areas in the manufacturing sector, many of which have direct linkages with agricultural sectors such as fishery, forestry and mining.

Concepcion said agriculture ranks next with 61 areas or 26 percent of the total, followed by infrastructure and service facilities with 20 areas (nine percent).

Among the primary thrusts of the 1989 IPP, Concepcion said, is to encourage agricultural cultivation of crops and production of livestock, poultry and marine products.

These are material inputs to the food processing industry which includes meat and poultry, vegetables, fruits, oil seeds (nuts) and others.

The production of feed grains, feed ingredients and feeds; the raising of breeders, and the production of

other agricultural inputs like fertilizers and pesticides and provision of agricultural services are also encouraged.

Domestic production of raw materials important to the manufacturing activities of industries for export or local distribution are likewise encouraged.

Such materials may include those based on industries producing metals, chemicals, rubber, glass, pulp and paper, leather and others.

Viable local manufacture of these raw materials in quality, quantity and cost will enhance the competitiveness of domestic industries and increase their value-added in production.

Encouraged also is the production of machinery and equipment, spare parts, accessories and supplies necessary for plant operation and maintenance.

The Board of Investments will also direct its efforts to developing and promoting the exports of non-traditional products and services.

The focus will be on products which have higher value-added, utilize indigenous raw materials and which are labor-intensive.

These include marine and aquaculture, garments and textiles; computer services, gifts and housewares, processed food and beverages, furniture and wood products, semi-conductor and electronics, ceramics, steel, metal products and machinery.

Priority is also given to the products of industries with high backward linkages and which are located outside the national capital region.

Orders Heads To Give Up Excess Offices

HK3008024789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Aug 89

[Text] President Aquino said she will order all cabinet members and officials to relinquish all their excess positions if they hold more than what the law allows. Mrs Aquino made the statement in response to a report by Senate Majority Floorleader Teofisto Guingona Jr that 57 government officials including 12 cabinet members occupy more than 2 directorships in government-owned or -controlled corporations in violation of Executive Order 284. This costs the government 1.3 million pesos in total monthly allowances. The order allowed cabinet secretaries, undersecretaries, assistant secretaries and other appointed officials to hold no more than two positions in addition to their primary position.

However, the chief executive said that the allegations of Guingona need to be verified. She cited for instance that Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr who reportedly has three directorships actually has only two.

Government Gives Workshop on 'People Empowerment'

HK2808045589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Aug 89 pp 1, 10

[By Vic Agustin]

[Text] Kumander [commander] Dante will give a lecture next week to Cabinet undersecretaries during a workshop organized by Malacanang, a workshop paper obtained by the INQUIRER shows.

The founder of the communist New People's Army will speak on "people empowerment" along with Jesuit priest Bienvenido Nebres and management consultant Sixto Roxas Jr.

Dante, whose real name is Beranbe Buscayno, was among the political prisoners freed by Ms. Aquino when she assumed power in February 1986.

He has since organized 3,700 farmers tilling 5,000 hectares in Capas, Tarlac into a cooperative, a success story featured in an advertising campaign by the government-owned Land Bank of the Philippines.

Buscayno also ran for senator in the 1987 congressional elections under the left-leaning Partido ng Bayan (PNB) [People's Party] and survived an assassination attempt in June, 1987.

The workshop is being organized by the Cabinet Assistance System under Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus, after noting that Ms. Aquino "expressed concern...that there has not been any significant improvement in the income share of the bottom 30 percent of the population" in the three years since she assumed the presidency.

"There is need to further refocus efforts done by government agencies to ensure that the President's directives are translated into effective action," the workshop paper said.

The workshop will discuss "Programs to Refocus Orientation for the Poor" (Pro-Poor) and will be held Sept. 7-9 at the health department's Research Institute for Tropical medicine in Alabang, Metro Manila.

The workshop paper described people empowerment as "improving the absorptive capacity of the poor to receive assistance or act as partners to government and increased capacity to participate in decision-making." Buscayno, 46, is expected to speak on "parliamentary and extra-parliamentary power systems."

"We have to put this within the perspective of the major thrust that the held a similar workshop this weekend.

De Jesus, along with health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, conceived of the workshops to push for the adoption of their ideas to make the bureaucracy an "equalizer" on behalf of the poor.

Alongside renewed efforts for adoption of anti-poverty programs was the commitment of the Cabinet to streamline government operations, Bengzon said.

This would include the designation of a chief operating officer in every department, most probably an undersecretary, who would man the "command post" and oversee day-to-day activities, he said.

Bengzon, who at one time was said to have been considered by Ms. Aquino as he executive secretary, said the government would introduce "high-impact" projects in every region.

Progress, Aims of Counterinsurgency Campaign

*HK2708054289 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 26 Aug 89 p 10*

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) aims to reduce the strength of the New People's Army (NPA) by 13.07 percent this year.

In a report to the Department of National Defense (DND), the AFP said it was able to bring down the strength of the NPA from 25,200 in the middle of 1988 to about 23,000 last year.

It said the military "fired the first shots" in 961 encounters with anti-government forces last year and 530 combat operations against rebels from January to June this year, reversing the trend in the previous years.

It added that for the first time in five years, there was a decline in the number of communist-initiated incidents a day from 10.63 in 1985 to 8.56 in the middle of this year, a drop of about 20 percent in offensive moves by the NPA.

The report said this also led to the decline in the number of persons killed a day in insurgency-related incidents by 26 percent during the first half of the year.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said combat initiatives were conducted by the AFP alongside the National Reconciliation and Development Program which brought back to the fold of law a total of 13,783 rebels from May, 1987, to May, 1989.

Ramos said the "Balik Baril" [return a gun] program of the government has also complemented intensified tactical operations by the military, dampening the morale and effectiveness of the NPA.

"The bottom line, however, is not the number of bloody encounters or bodycounts. It is winning the hearts and minds of our people," the defense chief said.

Meanwhile, the DND has drawn up a three-point program on military reforms in its bid to enhance professionalism in the AFP and instill discipline among soldiers.

In a guideline he issued to AFP commands and units, Ramos cited discipline as one of the most important factors in military reforms.

His directive outlined the following.

1. The military organization must lead in bringing its own offenders before the bar of justice and actively help build up and file cases against *acalawags* in uniform before the civil courts.
2. Commanders must closely supervise the chain of command and use the "buddy system" to ensure that the whereabouts and behavior of military and police personnel under them are known and monitored.
3. Commanders of erring military personnel must be held accountable in cases where they fail or refuse to act and render timely reports, thus abetting the wrongdoings of their subordinates.

NPA Mid-Year Fund Said P200 Million Pesos

*HK2708045689 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English
0400 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[Text] The military said that the New People's Army's [NPA] collection in the past 7 months reached a record high of 200 million pesos. The report of the deputy chief of staff for intelligence Brigadier General Ramon Divino said 60 percent of the collection went to the Central Committee of the Communist Party while the rest went to the so-called CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA projects.

Divino said the rebels intensified their extortion activities from January to July this year, victimizing not only big business firms but also ordinary citizens including [words indistinct].

Five Suspected NPA Hit Men Captured

*HK3008030589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 30 Aug 89 p 7*

[Text] Cagayan de oro city—Five suspected communist hit men, including the secretary of the Misamis Oriental revolutionary party committee, were arrested by soldiers of the Regional Security Unit (RSU) and policemen in two separate raids here Sunday.

Brig. Gen. Triumpo Agustin, chief of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Command 10, identified the captured hitmen as Julia Cagadas, alias "Rida," secretary of the Misamis Oriental revolutionary party committee, NPA [New People's Army] District 1 commander Julie Acain, alias "Josie," Philip Galla, alias "Wepe," Abelardo Moya, and Giovanni Garido.

Galla, Acain and Cagadas were captured at their safe-house on Osmena Street, Cogon district, while Moya and Garido were arrested in a follow-up raid along Hayes Street, about 300 meters away from the city police headquarters.

Confiscated from the suspects were several handguns of various calibers, subversive documents, including radio codes and frequencies, two big streamers bearing the words "A liberating fiesta to all from the provincial revolutionary government of Misamis Oriental" and personal belongings.

Two Constabulary Men Killed in Manila Ambush

HK3008045389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Two Philippine Constabulary [PC] soldiers were ambushed at about 0900 this morning in front of the University of Sto. Tomas in Espana, Manila. They were reported dead on arrival at the United Doctors Medical Center in Quezon City. One of the soldiers, who was driving the military jeep, was identified as Technical Sergeant Paulino Angla. It was learned that the PC soldiers were driving toward Camp Crame, where they are detailed, when they were ambushed by four men armed with .45 caliber pistols. The two soldiers sustained several gunshot wounds to their bodies.

Meanwhile, 51 New People's Army members and supporters today surrendered to the Constabulary in Barangay Dulos, Bulan, Sorsogon:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] In a simple ceremony attended by military officials and several civilians, the surrendering rebels expressed their acceptance and support to the government. The rebels reportedly surrendered to Captain Eduardo Seya, commanding officer of the 256th PC company based in Bulan. This development came after the local Constabulary stepped up its campaign to lure back people fighting against the government to return to the fold of law. The returnees said they have become tired of fighting and killing their own brothers, and that they want to start anew and live in peace. [end recording]

Surigao Infantry Relieved Due to Combat Losses

HK2708050289 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Text] Acting Armed Forces chief of staff General Ramon Montano yesterday ordered the relief of the entire [word indistinct] infantry battalion and sacked its commanding officer due to a series of heavy combat losses against communist rebels in Surigao del Sur. Montano directed Brigadier General Guillermo Flores, the commander of the Southern Command, to transfer the disgraced battalion to Camp Evangelista in Cagayan de Oro City for retraining. Relieved was Lieutenant Colonel Ernesto Adaza, who, according to Montano, failed to institute proper measures to prevent successive combat losses of his unit in the hands of the New People's Army.

ICO Said Not To Oppose Mindanao Organic Act

HK2608063189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] The Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] [Islamic Conference Organization—ICO] has dropped its opposition to the organic act creating an autonomous region in Mindanao. A report reaching the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Jeddah-based OIC expressed hopes that the creation of the autonomous region would succeed.

Gowa Wasid Sali, charge d'affaire of the Philippine Embassy in Saudi Arabia, said OIC Secretary General Hamid al-Gabid told the embassy to convey the message expressing wishes for the successful implementation of the organic act to the Philippine Government.

MNLF Announces Boycott of Mindanao Plebiscite

HK2808044489 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 28 Aug 89 pp 1, 7

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna, correspondent Julmunir Mannaral, with reports from P. Lustre Jr. and M. Cagurangan]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), smarting from diplomatic setbacks in the Middle East and surrenders of field commanders to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], announced yesterday that it is boycotting the plebiscite that will determine the autonomous provinces and cities in Mindanao.

Manila-based MNLF leaders Ustadz Zain Jali and Absalom Cerveza told the GLOBE that the secessionist group's hierarchy has set its mind on boycott because the government is using all its resources to implement the organic act for autonomy in Muslim Mindanao.

The law calls for a plebiscite in which provinces and cities that vote for autonomy will be included in the autonomous region. The MNLF instead wants implementation of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, which already specified the 19 autonomous provinces.

"There is no sense in participating in a plebiscite that would be lopsided and where the cards are stacked in the government's favor," said Jali and Cerveza.

In related developments:

—MNLF-Reformist Group chairman Macapanton Abbas Jr. said the powerful Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), is set to impose sanctions on the Philippines should the government persist in implementing the organic act. Belying claims by the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] that the OIC has softened its stand on the issue, Abbas said the sanctions include a ban on importation by OIC members of Philippine prawns and other export commodities worth \$400 million a year, and withholding of visas for Filipino contract workers.

—Sen. Mamintal Tamano likewise belied the DFA claim that Sheik Muhammad bin Nassir al Aboudi, deputy secretary-general of the equally influential World Muslim League, cabled him to express support for the organic act. He also downplayed reports of alleged OIC sanctions, saying these are just being floated by certain persons to advance the separatist cause.

—The Commission on Elections asked the AFP to guarantee peace and order during the November 19 plebiscite.

Jali acknowledged that the organic act "has good provisions." But he said that the self-rule which will follow the plebiscite is not guaranteed and "could be taken back by Manila any time."

The Tripoli Agreement is the only document that can guarantee peace in Mindanao because it will be implemented with the (participation) of the Muslim world," Jali added.

The AFP has gathered intelligence reports that MNLF rebels will sabotage the plebiscite and bomb electric power lines.

Jali said the act cannot guarantee the end of armed hostilities, although President Aquino and Congress leaders claim that it incorporated all the salient provisions of the Tripoli Accord.

Cerveza, a Protestant pastor who joined the MNLF panel in peace negotiations with the government in 1986, said the act can be changed or amended anytime while the Tripoli Agreement is an international treaty.

Jali also questioned the veracity of reports by Raschid Salih and other Philippine diplomats in the Middle East that the OIC had tempered Resolution 18 issued last March to condemn the act as tantamount to a declaration of war.

Abbas, in a separate interview, said that Mohammad Nader, MNLF-Reformist Group liaison to the OIC, has just reported to him that the OIC has not changed its stand on the issue of autonomy.

Abbas added that among the sanctions to be imposed on the country are reduction of diplomatic ties to consular level, gradual increase of oil prices, grant of full membership to the MNLF, and sponsorship for United Nations recognition of a Bangsa Moro [Moro Homeland] Republic.

Abbas said that the reported softening by the OIC secretary-general is impossible since the last meeting of foreign ministers in March has not yet been superseded by any other meeting.

Alunan Glang, former ambassador to Kuwait, also said that the OIC has not changed its line.

Tamano said he welcomes the OIC's reported change in stand, although he has not received official confirmation. Neither has he gotten official word on the reported sanctions.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Haydee Yorac said the Comelec is not discounting the possibility of violence during the plebiscite. But she said the Comelec will see to it that the exercise "is honest and credible."

The Board of Commissioners has finished drafting the plebiscite rules and has identified about 3.7 million possible voters.

Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach To Enter Paris Hospital

BK3008104489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, Aug 30 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has postponed a planned visit to Japan in October because of illness, a Japanese spokesman said here Wednesday.

Mr. Thach had been due to have talks here Wednesday with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama, but was replaced by Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co.

Conference sources said Mr. Thach was to go into hospital in Paris on Wednesday.

Mr. Co and Mr. Nakayama agreed that Mr. Thach's scheduled visit to Japan in October would be postponed because the Vietnamese minister was ill, the Japanese spokesman said.

No new date was set for the visit.

Mr. Thach and Mr. Nakayama are in Paris to attend an international conference on Cambodia due to end later Wednesday.

Meeting on MIA's Held With U.S. Specialists

BK3008154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT
30 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 30—A meeting between Vietnamese and U.S. specialists was held on August 28-30 to review and evaluate the last two years' efforts in looking for information about the American servicemen regarded as missing in action in the Vietnam war, particularly the results of the joint search plan conducted since September 1988.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results they have achieved. The American side thanked and highly appreciated the people and government of Vietnam for their goodwill and cooperation.

U.S.-Singapore Accused of 'Dangerous Scheme'*BK3008092989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
17 Aug 89 p 4*

[Commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Stop the Dangerous Scheme of Washington and Singapore"]

[Text] Singapore's willingness to let the United States set up military bases on its territory has caused heated debates among, and strong opposition from, countries in and outside the Southeast Asian region. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed was quoted as expressing concern on 16 August that this issue would lead to a dangerous arms race in the region and that it ran counter to the objective of building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality (ZOP-FAN). Indonesia said it will "react" if the United States pursues the setting up of military bases in Singapore.

The U.S.-Singapore's scheme is very dangerous: Singapore is situated on a significant strategic location near the Malacca and Lombok Straits—one of the busiest maritime routes in the world. About 1 billion tonnes of crude oil from the Middle East are shipped annually through the Strait of Hormuz to the Indian Ocean and further transported to the Pacific Ocean and through the Malacca Strait to Japan and other countries in the region. The future U.S. military bases in Singapore—comprising air and naval bases—are very important hinges connecting the U.S. strategic belt in the Pacific Ocean with that in the Indian Ocean. This is a vital springboard for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to spread into various directions. For Southeast Asian nations and the ASEAN countries, they contended that the U.S. military bases—those to be built in Singapore, the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines (bases that the United States is attempting to exert pressure to maintain them after 1991), and major bases in Thailand built by the United States during its aggressive war against Vietnam which might be put into use again—all these will form into a major military arc extending the U.S. military power over the whole region.

Singapore's willingness to let the United States set up military bases on its territory was announced soon after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's declaration on a "security strategy" of the United States in Southeast Asia at the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference in Brunei. This shows that Washington was anxious to carry out this strategy at a time when the Cambodia issue was likely to be resolved. After praising ASEAN as "a vanguard body that shares creative responsibility" with the United States, he stressed: "Two major issues of prime concern" for the United States and ASEAN are "the strengthening of regional cooperation in the area of the Pacific Ocean's basin" and "security in Southeast Asia." Baker pointed out: "We contended that warning measures deployed in advance will serve as the main component in maintaining balance in this region."

To the question on the aim of the United States' plan to set up military bases in Singapore, Baker said that this is

aimed at implementing the "commitment to maintain reliable warning measures" in this region. But who are to be warned? It is obvious that the important targets are the independent, democratic, peace-loving, and social progressive forces in the region that the United States want to control and force to completely follow its orbit. The fact that U.S. troops stationed in Panama are blatantly participating in provocative and subversive activities against the government of General Noriega and the patriotic and progressive forces in that independent and sovereign country is a fresh proof in this regard.

Singapore's willingness to let the United States set up military bases on its territory has caused profound division among the ASEAN countries, and it is a serious threat to peace and security in the region. This act runs counter to ASEAN's initial commitment to dismantling foreign military bases in the region. At a time when the process of settling the Cambodian issue is progressing, and the possibility of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation is emerging, this action of the United States and Singapore is dangerous and frustrative to the aforesaid healthy trend. This act also demonstrates Washington's strategy of strengthening its military presence in Southeast Asia by all ways and means. The act also clearly shows what forces Singapore is serving the interest of, and that it is stubbornly running counter to the legitimate demands of the peoples in the whole region. How can Singapore describe itself as "nonaligned" at the summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement—to which Singapore is a member—to be held in Belgrade in early September this year?

The peoples of Southeast Asia, including the Singaporeans themselves, are strongly opposed to this new, serious danger while resolutely struggling for a Southeast Asian zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Meeting Criticizes Poland's Solidarity Moves*BK3008134589 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Aug 89*

[Text] The Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee held a meeting on Tuesday [29 August] to express the deep concern over the current political crisis in Poland.

The meeting criticized the antisocialist activities of the Polish reactionaries under the labor Solidarity Trade Union.

It decided to send a letter to the Polish United Workers Party, expressing support for the Polish people in their struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialism.

Polish Ambassador Holds News Conference

*BK2908161789 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 29—Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma - Multanski called a press conference here today on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the German fascists' attack on Poland opening the Second World War.

The Polish diplomat brought out the Polish people's staunch spirit in their struggle against fascism, and stressed that the lessons drawn from the past always reminded the Polish people to unceasingly struggle for peace. The Polish people's interests and tasks, he said, are to keep their country strong and strengthen their alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to safeguard peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

The ambassador reaffirmed the Polish people's unswerving support for the peace initiatives and efforts of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples in their search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue in order to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and cooperation.

National Assembly Chairman Departs for Libya

*BK2608164889 Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT
26 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—Le Quang Dao, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, left here today for Libya to attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Libya's September 1 revolution.

He was seen off by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Phung Van Tuu, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; and Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the State Council.

Cambodian Party-State Delegation To Visit

*BK2908151789 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 29—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State Council, a high-level delegation of the party and State of Cambodia led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and president of the State Council of the State of Cambodia, will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam soon.

Report on Cambodian Armed Forces Military Actions

*BK3008132589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[“Article” by Ngoc Anh]

[Text] Since early this year, the genocidal Pol Potists, armed by foreign countries, have continued their efforts to undermine the Cambodian people's revival. They have intensified their harassment, sabotage, and infiltration activities in an attempt to seize territory and build up bases while waiting for a good opportunity to go on the offensive to overthrow the revolutionary administration.

Since the Governments of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos issued a joint statement on 5 April announcing the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers by this September, the Cambodian reactionaries have worked even more feverishly to push their troops and refugees into Cambodia to seize territory and set up bases in an attempt to provide a legal status for the so-called resistance forces' area before a cease-fire takes effect and general elections are held. Growing up in training, and having fought in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers several years ago, units of the Cambodian people's revolutionary army, dug in all along the western border, have promptly punished their criminal acts.

In a recent communique, the Cambodian Defense Ministry announced that in the first 6 months of 1989, Cambodian Armed Forces units, supported by the people, have put out of action more than 2,000 enemy forces, with 1,400 of them killed, 278 others taken prisoner, and 535 forced to surrender. They also made a big haul of weapons and other military equipment. In Banteay Meanchey Province, revolutionary Armed Forces attacked a number of enemy strongholds, killing 205 enemy soldiers and seizing 84 weapons. Yeang Dangkm is an important position of the province which the enemy troops had tried to take at all costs. In their past attempts, they were thrown back across the border by Vietnamese troops who dealt them stinging blows. The defense of this stronghold had been turned over to a Cambodian provincial Armed Forces unit. The Cambodian reactionaries thought a good opportunity had arisen for them to retake Yeang Dangkm. However, they were dealt a hard blow by Banteay Meanchey's army units, with 30 of them put out of action.

The (Ta Plu) stronghold, close to the Thai border, controls an important road running from the border to areas deep inside Cambodia. According to foreign sources, the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot had pushed 9,000 refugees from the camps under their control into this position to dig trenches and build defense works, barracks, and arms and food storages. Seeing through the enemy's intention to grab land and set up a rear base, the Cambodian provincial army units let more and more fish in before closing the net. On 17 and 18 May 1989, infantrymen unleashed fierce attacks in coordinating

artillery and armored units, smashing the Khmer Rouge's sprawling logistic base, destroying eight arms storehouses, three oil depots, one artillery positions, and three command posts.

Meanwhile, along the entire border of Banteay Meanchey Province, more than 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, Cambodian army units continuously launched mopping-up operation against Cambodian reactionaries, wiping out 108 of them, capturing 9 others, seizing 16 guns, and destroying 536 military barracks. In Battambang Province, local forces mounted an assault against the Bang Krasa base, killing 49 enemy soldiers, capturing 20 others, seizing 23 weapons and 7 metric tons of rice, and destroying 10 houses of the genocidal Pol Potists. The provincial Armed Forces units also attacked two enemy bases at Phnum Khchor and Toek Sok, putting 72 enemy forces out of action, seizing 21 guns, and destroying 4 arms depots storing about 2,000 metric tons of ammunition.

In a recent interview granted to SPK, Comrade Tie Banh, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, affirmed that the Cambodian people's Armed Forces have grown up and are fully capable of taking charge of national defense. The Vietnamese Army volunteers have turned over their positions to Cambodian people's army units. At the western border, Cambodian people's army units have not only firmly defended their outposts along the Cambodian-Thai border, but also have destroyed many enemy arms depots, hideouts, and command posts, inflicting heavy losses on the reactionaries. He stressed: The Cambodian reactionaries have not yet given up their dark schemes and acts of military adventurism against the Cambodian government and people. They will certainly suffer more stinging, punitive blows.

Vo Chi Cong Sends Message to Army Division

*BK2908035489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 27 Aug 89*

[“Text” of State Council Chairman Vo Chi Cong's 24 August letter to the Quan Tien Phong Division on its 40th anniversary—read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Quan Tien Phong Division, 28 August 1949-89, the first division of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA], on behalf of the party and state, I kindly convey my attentive regards and warm greetings to all the cadres and combatants in the division.

In the past 40 years, under the party leadership and with the love and protection of the people, Quan Tien Phong Division has constantly brought into play the VPA's fine nature and glorious traditions to implement beloved and respected Uncle Ho's lessons that our Army is loyal to the party and faithful to the country and people; fulfills all tasks; overcomes all difficulties; and defeats all enemies. The division has gone through many stages of

dangerous, arduous, and fierce revolutionary struggle and has scored many outstanding achievements in both resistance struggles against France and the United States.

You, comrades, have always upheld your combat will and overcome all difficulties to standardize and modernize the division to an ever higher level. You have always fulfilled all tasks assigned by the party and state and have remained worthy of the title of the VPA's heroic unit.

On this occasion, I warmly cite the armed exploits and achievements scored by all the cadres and combatants of the division.

In light of the sixth party congress resolution, our country is undergoing positive changes, but there are still many great difficulties. Let each cadre and each combatant understand more thoroughly the party's renovation line to constantly develop the glorious traditions of the Quan Tien Phong Division and the heroic VPA, strengthen unity and singlemindedness, maintain constant vigilance and close coordination with other units and close contact with the people, strenuously study and undergo training in order to surge forward to master modern military technology, outstandingly fulfill all tasks, stand ready to fight, engage in productive labor, build the unit comprehensively strong and firm, and positively contribute to the cause of building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

I wish you, comrades, good health and more new achievements.

My cordial and determined-to-win greetings!
[Signed] Vo Chi Cong

Vo Van Kiet Addresses Plain of Reeds Meeting

*BK3008151589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Aug 89*

[Text] On 25 and 26 August, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired a conference held in Ho Chi Minh City to review the development of the Plain of Reeds over the past 2 years.

According to the conference's appraisal, the implementation of the 1988-89 socioeconomic development plan for the Plain of Reeds has yielded many outstanding initial results. In 1989, the 1st year of concentrated efforts in opening new land, and expanding three crops—winter-spring, summer-fall, and 10th-month—400,000 hectares of rice were planted with an average yield of 3.7 metric tons per hectare and a total output of about 1.4 million metric tons of paddy, an increase of 300,000 metric tons over the preceding year. In 1989, 430,000 hectares of rice were grown in all the three-crop season, up by 60,000 hectares [figures as heard], with an average yield of 4 metric tons per hectare and with a total paddy output of more than 1.7 million metric tons, exceeding the 1988 output by 357,000

metric tons and surpassing the 1990 planned target. Compared to 1987, the average rice output growth rate was 28 percent per year, many times higher than the average annual growth rate of the Mekong River Delta. Of the total increase of 680,000 metric tons of paddy in 1988 and 1989, 369,000 metric tons, or 54 percent, were due to newly expanded rice areas, and 312,000 metric tons, or nearly 46 percent, were due to higher yields. In 1988, the Plain of Reeds mobilized more than 400,000 metric tons of paddy, or 28 percent of its total output, accounting for 73.8 percent of the amount of paddy mobilized by Long An, Dong Thap, and Tien Giang Provinces in 1988. In 1989, the amount of grain mobilized is expected to total 600,000 metric tons, fulfilling the year's norms. To date, the three provinces have exported 220,000 metric tons, 165,000 of them by the districts located in the Plain of Reeds.

Closing the conference, Comrade Vo Van Kiet urged all the sectors and localities concerned to draw experience from their past work so as to improve the implementation of the second phase of the plans for 1990 and 1991-95, thereby ensuring faster socioeconomic development of the Plain of Reeds. He stressed the crop patterns, especially the selection of paddy varieties that will produce high-grade rice for export. Besides rice, jute, coconut palm, and sugarcane are highly suitable for the soil conditions in the Plain of Reeds and will not clash with rice planting. Therefore, more efforts should be made in processing these crops for export, thus increasing the economic strength of the Plain of Reeds. If 500,000 metric tons of rice are exported in 1990, this will create conditions for the export of sugarcane and jute, or at least it will help reduce the importation of these items. The Plain of Reeds Export and Investment Service Corporation must seek markets for exports and eventually assume the task of a goods buyer and supplier for the local people.

Youth Union Meets on Ideological Training

BK2708083989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee recently met to adopt a draft resolution on cadre training in the current situation and to discuss some tasks of the HCMCYU's educational service for the coming years.

The purposes and tasks of the HCMCYU's training service in the period ahead are to shape up a contingent of cadres in charge of youth unions and the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit [HCMVTU] and of various activities in the social organizations of young people.

These cadres must be equipped with a basic theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, a firm grasp of the lines, positions, and policies of the party and state. They must also have new thinking, a knowledge of the theory on building the HCMCYU and HCMVTU and motivating youths and teenagers, professional skills, good

operational methods, good virtues and qualities, close contact with the grass roots and the masses, and special knowledge in order to respond to the requirements of national socioeconomic development, to satisfy young people's needs, and to meet the HCMCYU's demand for renovation. To this end, the draft resolution clearly pointed out the contents of and measures for cadre training from now until 1992.

After reviewing the shortcomings in youth education, especially ideological education in the current situation, the HCMCYU Central Committee Standing Committee set forth a number of measures which the union must concentrate on implementing from now until 1990.

First of all, the HCMCYU will strengthen the education in the for-national-prosperity-and-strength ideal for youths of every sector and profession so that they may find a spiritual moving force to guide their actions and lives.

The union will implement a program of education in basic economic knowledge to equip youths with necessary knowledge so that they may efficiently participate in economic building. It will also step up activities in preparation for the celebration of Uncle Ho's centennial and other major anniversaries.

The youth unions at all levels will scrupulously abide by the state regulations on video tape showing and take part in suppressing reactionary and decadent cultural products, "black books" and "black videotapes," prostitution, drug addition, and gambling, and in firmly maintaining public order and security.

General Comments on Jobs for Returning Soldiers

BK2808044989 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI
PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Lieutenant General Nguyen Thoi Bung, commander of the Seventh Military Region, by SAIGON GIAI PHONG correspondent, on finding employment for soldiers to be withdrawn from Cambodia by late September—date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear Comrade Commander, by late this September all the Vietnamese volunteer troops will withdraw from Cambodia. A number of these soldiers have completed the time for their regular mandatory service and will be discharged. They want jobs to stabilize their livelihood.

[Lieutenant General Nguyen Thoi Bung] During the 10 years of international duty in fraternal Cambodia, the volunteer soldiers have regularly endured dangers and sacrifices. Thousands of them have heroically died. Thousands of others have returned after contracting malaria and suffering wounds. They have contributed their youth, blood, and bones to the glorious international cause of the party and nation. This has been vividly manifested by the rapid and steady maturity of our friends and by the noble titles and citations which

the Cambodian State Council have awarded to the Vietnamese volunteer troops: "You, comrades, have upheld your heroic bearing, the fine nature of the new style revolutionary army, and the lively image of Uncle Ho's soldiers on the Angkor territory."

The last stage of the Vietnamese volunteer troop pullout from Cambodia will last from 21 to 26 September 1989. After fulfilling their military service and returning home, these soldiers as well as those who returned in previous pullouts and those who are either on the front or in the rear, have a common and great aspiration for a permanent job and, at the same time, want conditions for continually helping build the country.

[Correspondent] This a legitimate aspiration of those soldiers who have fulfilled their military service and are returning home. However, many agencies and factories are now streamlining their staffs, and these soldiers want to work with state agencies and factories. Since they have no skills and not much education, it is very difficult to arrange jobs for them. How do you think this problem can be solved?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] It is true that these soldiers have little education. Most of them are grade 2 and 1 and only 10 percent or more are grade 3. Since they joined the Army to fight the enemy at age 18, most of them have had no time to learn a skill. Yet, with 8,000 soldiers or so who will be returning to various localities in the Seventh Military Region in this pullout, each village and hamlet will receive an average of seven soldiers. I think that if there is real concern for these soldiers, localities can always arrange for them to learn a skill and get a job. As we are adopting the multisectorial economy structure, we have very favorable conditions for job placement. These soldiers have learned the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution and they thoroughly understand the situation. As for the wounded soldiers, I recommend that localities strive to arrange for them administrative jobs with various agencies or factories or labor jobs suited to their health conditions.

Stabilizing the livelihood of discharged troops, and implementing well and adequately the policy toward war invalids and fallen heroes' surviving families, will bear a great impact on society. It will help make the people believe in the party leadership, the administration, and social justice, and will help the soldiers feel pride in the value of their contributions and sacrifices. Then, the people will see more clearly their duty as citizens and will readily sacrifice themselves when so requested by the country.

[Correspondent] How many soldiers to be discharged after this pullout, come from the city?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] About 3,000 soldiers.

[Correspondent] Is there any locality in the Seventh Military Region where discharged soldiers have been satisfactorily placed in jobs?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] For several years now, all localities have had good experiences in receiving discharged soldiers and in arranging jobs for them. The most experienced locality is the 10th Precinct in Ho Chi Minh City where departing and returning soldiers have been adequately treated. At the reception center, after being registered as members of the reserve force, discharged soldiers are classified by the level of their education. Those who have not had enough education to get a job are sent to schools for supplementary education. The remaining ones are divided into two groups: one group is sent to various vocational training courses in the precinct to learn a skill, and the other is assigned directly to production units or work cum study installations. The soldiers get free vocational training and are recruited by production units in the precinct after completing the course. Wounded soldiers have also received earnest care in the 10th Precinct.

[Correspondent] Can the Army help arrange jobs for discharged soldiers?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] All of the Army organizations have shown concern for their own members, those who once shared weal and woe together. Unit commanders have also tried very hard to arrange permanent jobs for soldiers who left "the cozy Army nest". However, they cannot achieve as much as they want. At present, the Army has engaged, and is engaging, in economic building to help strengthen the country. The Army has established some economic bases that will give discharged soldiers priority for employment. Nevertheless, the number to be recruited is not large.

[Correspondent] Some of the discharged soldiers do not return to their homes but remain in the city. What do you think of this problem?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] By and large, everyone wants to return home after being discharged from the Army. However, due to difficult circumstances, some of them stay in the city to earn their living. In combat, they never selected a battlefield; they readily went anywhere to shed their blood in defending the country and fulfilling the noble international duty. They should be allowed to choose their place of residence upon returning. Despite some difficulties, city authorities strive to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of these soldiers.

[Correspondent] What if large numbers of them stay in the city...?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] Not too many of these soldiers want to stay in the city. I would like to add that they are good workers.

[Correspondent] Am I correct in saying that those soldiers who have completed their regular, mandatory military service and have returned home do not have to finish with their responsibility of building the armed forces and the all-people national defense system?

[Lt Gen Nguyen Thoi Bung] That is correct. After returning home and being discharged from the Army, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men are registered in the reserve forces. Our country's national defense guideline is to reduce the regular troops and vigorously develop the reserve, militia, and self-defense forces. In peacetime, they are civilians and in war time they become soldiers. Discharged soldiers who have been forged through training, ordeals and dangers; who possess combat experience and ability; and who are well versed in tactical and technical weapons can be easily mobilized for immediate combat. In peacetime, they can help local authorities, agencies, and factories to train militia and self-defense forces in assuring order and public security, and in assuming local defense tasks. As a result, arranging permanent jobs for discharged soldiers means making positive contributions to consolidating the all-people national defense system.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Comrade.

Party-People 'Rift of Confidence' Viewed

BK2908125589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Unattributed article in "recent" issue of NHAN DAN: "Tradition Sheds Light on the Present and the Future"—date not given]

[Text] With the patriotic tradition and a sense of community, in its history of national construction and defense, our nation has scored countless, brilliant victories. Since the coming into being of the party and living up to the traditions of our forefathers, our people have created a new, glorious tradition—the revolutionary tradition. This is one of our of tremendous sources of strength.

From the August [1945] general uprising to the wars of resistance against the French and the United States, and through 30 years of wars for national liberation and national defense, each page of our nation's heroic history was the quintessence of the party's clear-sighted leadership and the people's heroic and indomitable spirit.

Following the 1975 spring great victory, the entire country has advanced toward socialism. In the cause of national construction, a series of urgent problems has emerged. It is not that there has been no skepticism or wavering in the face of the harsh reality of a less-developed economy which is struggling to seek a way out.

Looking back over the ups and downs of the revolution at each turn of history, we may all note one thing: whenever the party's intentions and the people's thinking are not met, the revolutionary boat rocks. The party has carried out self-criticism and has drawn on lessons in land reform, in socialist transformation in the North, in the policy to eliminate at the very root all those nonsocialist economic components during the transitional period, and so forth. These shortcomings are due

to subjectivism and volition in defiance of all objective laws and to a failure to place the laboring people's private interests above all so as to use this as a prop for socioeconomic development. The right to mastery has been made an abstraction through many highly impractical policies.

The party is a living organism which is inseparable from the working class and the people. Certain individual party members can in no way act on behalf of the party. Therefore, although there still exist in this area or that area party cadres and members with degraded revolutionary qualities and ethics, the people continue to show their forgiveness and generosity. The masses' struggle against negative phenomena is not aimed at disgracing or discrediting any party members but rather at achieving a greater, more beautiful goal, that is, to make our party always clean.

We do not value confidence higher than intelligence to the point of viewing faith as a premise of conceptions. But being engaged in the revolution, one cannot lack confidence and intelligence, as confidence has become a spiritual weapon of the proletariat.

Following the August general uprising, the Vietnamese revolution met countless difficulties and our people experienced very serious ordeals. They had to cope with internal enmity, external hostility, and with illiteracy and starvation. The accumulated difficulties coupled with the danger of foreign aggression placed the revolutionary situation in a precarious position. Thanks to the correct resistance lines, the core of which is the strategy of having all the people join the resistance, our people rose up en masse, believing in the party and believing in the inevitable final victory of the resistance. This clear-sighted belief was unshakable and became the guideline for action of our entire party and people.

In the war for national liberation and defense as well as in the stage of advancing toward socialism, the tradition of "the party believing in the people and the people believing in the party" created a mass revolutionary current that led the struggle for national unification and construction from one victory to another. The tradition of the people believing in the party—which has become a lesson of experience—is an essential thing in the new-style party building.

Perhaps there were nowhere else on this earth people [like the Vietnamese] who, though facing millions of tons of bombs, were still able to hold onto their own land and villages to fight. There were people who tore down their own houses to get the wooden planks for use as road support for vehicles to go past, for the sake of national liberation. This was to carry out the motto: "One should not be concerned about his own house if the vehicles cannot pass." There were mothers who, though already having five of their sons listed as fallen heroes, sent their sixth son to join the army. But confidence is not something eternally unchangeable. The rift of confidence is not due entirely to erroneous policies and lines but

sometimes to ordinary incidents in everyday life or to seemingly administrative relations. Naturally, once the confidence of the masses and their revolutionary enthusiasm decline, the responsibility for this would rest first with the party. A vanguard, revolutionary, and scientific party should have the courage to squarely look at the truth and honestly speak the truth to redress its mistakes and shortcomings.

Thus, it is chiefly because the party believes in the people that it has had the courage to speak out about its shortcomings and has initiated the policies to carry out renovation and broaden socialist democracy. The basis of this confidence is that the party knows and understands the people. If failing to believe in the invincible strength of the laboring people, the party would, following the August Revolution, not have been able to mobilize to the fullest the forces of the entire nation into the resistance. Each citizen became a fighter, each village a fortress. The rural, urban, mountain, and lowland compatriots—be they old or young, male or female—joined in the fight against the enemy. The policy of having all the people join the resistance was an invincible weapon that led our people to victories and this was a vivid demonstration of the party's confidence in the masses. This confidence was built on a very firm, objective, and scientific basis.

The traditional unity and close attachments between the party and the people during the August Revolution now continue to be freshly new, and to be of profound significance for the cause of renovation. Those conceptions on present time, on socialism, on capitalism, and on war and peace are all being supplemented and perfected with new ideas. Of course, renovation does not mean to totally negate all those old things. The accumulation of traditions is a natural process which the river of history has deposited. There are values which become historically important and, as time goes by, traditions are crystalized into new values like fertile soil continuing to be built up.

In treasuring tradition, we should not behave as if we were awe-struck admiring a holy image. Engels said: Tradition itself also has a very great conservative force. Tradition is not a simple or concrete heritage that can be carried over wholesale, or be used as a trademark for use in later times.

To skillfully combine tradition with the present time, we need to painstakingly conduct research on great, long-lasting values to select them for and apply them in the revolutionary process. Only by doing so can tradition be refined to shed light on the present and the future.

Editorial Commemorates August Revolution

BK2608141789 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
 19 Aug 89 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The August Revolution and Our Great Cause"]

[Text] The general uprising of our people throughout the country in the autumn of 1945 remains always a shining

page in the history of our nation. In only a few days, tens of millions of people rose up with stormy strength to control the political, military, economic, and cultural centers countrywide. On 19 August, we took control of the most important center, the military and political headquarters of the Japanese Army in Hanoi. On 23 August, the upheaval in Hue overthrew the puppet government and the Nguyen Dynasty throne. On 25 August, the entire Saigon people rose up and took over the administration. On 2 September, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born.

The August Revolution victory was the direct result of 15 years of struggle by our people, led by our party, and of the national salvation movements launched since 1941. With the resolutions adopted at Pac Bo and Dinh Bang, our party prepared the necessary conditions for seizing the opportunity created by the Soviet victory, thus opening a historic turning point.

The August Revolution victory was also the victory of our people's patriotic traditions, especially of the various generations which had risen up against the aggression of French colonialism since the mid-19th century. The victory was a follow-up of the victories of the Russian October revolution and the struggle of the Soviet people and progressive mankind against international fascism and militarism. The success of the August Revolution and the two ensuing wars of resistance for national salvation contributed—together with the struggle of the laboring and oppressed people in other countries—to abolishing the barbarous domination of imperialism in many parts of the world.

Advancing in the era of independence and freedom, our nation has constantly concentrated our greatest effort on building socialism and defending the socialist country. The revolutionary renovation initiated by our party's sixth congress two years ago has brought about initial, inspiring achievements. Remarkable progress has been made in economic reform, social democratization, and strengthening of the political system. Food, which used to be in chronic, short supply, has become sufficient with enough reserves left over for export. Consumer goods are more numerous and prices have been stabilized. Trade activities in the market are favorable. These are things well known to everyone. However, apart from these achievements, difficulties from the past as well as newly emerging problems are accumulating. Production, especially industrial and handicraft production, is still stagnant. Many goods and materials have stockpiled; unemployment has increased; the budget deficit is huge; and weaknesses and degradation in some aspects of social life, order, and security are causing concern for many people. The struggle against breaches of law and other negative phenomena and the tendency toward capitalist development in economic, political, cultural, and ideological fields are facing new trials.

In the world, reorganization and reform...in many fraternal socialist countries—apart from the achievements—are also encountering difficulties, some of which

are acute. Some countries have fallen into a crisis. In such a situation, imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists, staged a fierce counterattack on socialism through blatant and insidious schemes: military deterrence; encouraging and promoting political pluralism which instigates the formation of opposing organizations against socialism; using the economy to encourage reform in the direction of developing private economy and a free capitalist market; intensifying spy activities; and expanding the ideological influence of bourgeois culture to socialist countries. These forces have praised the everlasting values of capitalist society and have bragged that socialism has failed and is disintegrating, and that the socioeconomic state of socialism is dying. As regards our country, besides the aforementioned schemes, the propaganda machinery of imperialist and reactionary forces has further resorted to distortion and fabrication and has loudly proclaimed that our party has not boldly reformed the political institutions. This imperialist machinery has also accused our party of restraining democracy, literature, arts, and the press. It has openly incited the liberalization of bourgeois and anti-regime activities and has attacked our leadership.

Our nation, people, and party have been faced with many difficult situations, at times dangerous, and have discovered that every difficulty can be overcome through correct awareness, firm solidarity, and unified will and action.

The fierce imperialist sabotage aimed at socialism is only a sign of fear of a new development of socialism when reorganization and renovation is completed. Cosmetics can not help cover up the odious nature of imperialism with its history of crime and defeat. Contemporary capitalism, no matter what face it may wear, and what seemingly lightning economic, scientific, and technical progresses it might achieve, cannot wipe out its corrupt nature and its inevitable intrinsic contradictions leading to destruction. The birth of the socialist system is an historic necessity that manifests the objective development of human society. We have consistently said that the path to socialism is brilliant and in keeping with the tendency of history. Yet, it is not a smooth and easy one, but a thorny and rough one. In blazing the new road and building the new regime, communists and the laboring people in all countries have won unprecedented victories and, at the same time, have stumbled. Apart from correct policies and measures, shortcomings and mistakes have existed. There have even been mistakes that have brought about tragedies in this or that country. Nevertheless, all of those mistakes cannot diminish the great birth of the Soviet Union. The formation of the socialist system with its historic role has profoundly changed the face of our planet. If there was no October Revolution or great Soviet Union, the main force that eradicated fascism and militarism; if there was no disintegration—greatly influenced by socialist countries and Vietnam—of imperialism's colonial system; and if the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did not prevent imperialism from causing a nuclear war and staging wars of aggression, how would nations on the earth live?

In asserting socialism we simultaneously assert the inevitable objectivity and socialist guideline of the process of renovation, restructuring, and reform which is taking place in our system. Socialism is correctly criticizing and understanding itself to definitively correct mistakes and shortcomings for advancement. Reorganization and reform aim at building a stronger socialism. This requires communists, while carrying out the great cause, to firmly grasp the principles and attributes of socialism, to follow socialist orientations, and to definitively reject and frustrate all imperialist plots and schemes to liberalize the bourgeoisie and make peaceful progressive changes.

The renovation process initiated and directed by our party has been carried out along the line of the resolutions of the Sixth Party Congress and the five principles laid down by the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. Socialism remains our ideal and unchanged objective. It is the road opened by the August Revolution, the road chosen by Uncle Ho, our party, and people. Marxism-Leninism is the ideology, the political doctrine, and the lodestar of our action. We persist in the principle of increasing the strength and efficiency of the proletarian dictatorship with the fundamental concept of strengthening the party's leading role, the state's management, and the people's right to mastery. We object to political pluralism and to setting up and operating organizations opposed to socialism. We continue to broaden and develop socialist democracy in the political, economic, cultural, and ideological fields; and firmly struggle against any violations of the people's mastery and civilian rights and against the tendency of bourgeois and extremist democracy and anarchy which take advantage of democracy to attack the regime and the party leadership, causing harm to the laboring people's interests. Our cause calls for further strengthening the party's leading role in all aspects of social life, for renovating the party's leading procedures, and for overcoming the tendency to deny or lower the party's leading role and the desire to have forces opposed to the party and sharing leadership with the party. Our cause requires us to correctly combine patriotism with proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism, and the strength of the nation with that of the times in the new condition.

This year's anniversary of the August Revolution reminds all of us that the nature of imperialism will never change and that every step toward socialism along the party line of renovation is a step for the class struggle, a revolutionary struggle full of ordeals. The generations of those who rose up in 1945 and staged the resistance wars for national liberation and defense over the past few decades call on their succeeding generations to firmly maintain the valuable traditions of the nation and the party, and to do their utmost to turn our poor and backward country into a developed and civilized one with a new and beautiful life.

Let each one of us always remain worthy of the heroic Vietnamese nation, the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, and great Uncle Ho.

Paper Defines Character of Socialist Democracy

BK2808044089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Aug 89

[Report with "excerpts" from Thai Ninh's article in "recent" issue of NHAN DAN: "The Class Character of Democracy"—date not given]

[Text] Democracy is a concept that came into existence very early during the class struggle under the slave-owning system in ancient Greece. The term democracy comes from Greek and comprises the words people and power and means power of the people. Noteworthy is the fact that though much has been added to constantly enrich the content of the term democracy, the prime meaning of this concept has always retained its original value.

After stressing that democracy always serves the objective of the movement for social progress and justice and is the fruit of the class struggle and the struggle for national liberation and mankind's civilization and progress throughout the various eras, the article continues:

During their revolutionary struggle against the oppressive and exploiting ruling classes, sometimes the laboring people sustained heavy losses and gained only very insignificant freedoms and democratic liberties. At present, democracy continues to be a burning battleground for the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Now that in all parts of the world, dialogue and cooperation have become a trend of the era, a fierce ideological struggle is taking place between two opposing social systems, and the enemies of socialism are concentrating all their means and strength to attack the proletarian dictatorship and socialist democracy. Efforts to further clarify the nature and characteristics of socialism are of great significance because they bear an important impact on the renovation process of our people's great revolutionary undertaking.

The author continues: Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and firmly grasping the revolutionary and scientific nature of this doctrine, our party has always pointed to the class nature of democracy. Although they do not occur on a large-scale basis, there are indications of illusion about the class character of democracy. Worse still, some people would be termed as backward or old-fashioned if they happened to touch on this characteristic of democracy.

As far as the renovation process is concerned, we should clarify this issue in order to guarantee conditions for implementing and broadening democracy in the right direction. Democracy is not a natural product or something inherent or a gift from a supernatural power. Rather, it is the result of mankind's protracted struggle

and intellectual development throughout the various eras. Dialectically speaking, since the ladder of value of democracy has constantly been increased in accordance with the rate of development of history, not only does democracy bear a human nature—if one takes human values and human rights into account—but a profound class character as well.

Next, the article analyses the nature of democracy in the course of mankind's development from monarchy to capitalism and points out that capitalist democracy is actually meant for a small group of people called bourgeois and not for the laboring people comprising many classes and strata. Capitalist democracy is definitely not a democracy by the people and for the people. Capitalist democracy has plunged the world's peoples into such catastrophes as fascism, militarism, numerous wars of aggression waged by the imperialist forces, racial discrimination, and the plight of countless people whose income is below the poverty line.

Today, in America, there is severe, racial discrimination in many cities. The entire, bourgeois democracy is chiefly aimed at serving the bourgeoisie, and all of its structures are set up by the ruling, bourgeois class not to propagate the ideologies of the peasantry or the petty bourgeoisie and decidedly not to spread far and wide the proletariat's ideology, but only to achieve the sole objective of defending the dominating position of the ruling bourgeoisie; to safeguard its sacred right to ownership; to disseminate the bourgeois ideology; and at the same time to oppose all ideas about freedom and democracy of the proletariat, as well as other working classes. This class character of bourgeois democracy has never changed, because the ruling class never, absolutely never, voluntarily broadens democracy for the working people.

Firmly grasping the class nature of democracy, Lenin demanded that once socialism is successfully established, one should not forget to answer these principled questions: Democracy for whom and for what? Freedom to whom, for whom, and for what?

Our party has consistently affirmed that socialist democracy is a goal of the socialist revolution. This democracy stands in opposition to bourgeois democracy by its class nature and has a modern working class character. It is a democracy in which the working people act as the masters of the entire country and all fields of social activities.

The author stresses: Socialist democracy is developed in all aspects of social life in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. Democracy must be coupled with law and is in parallel with the practice of dictatorship against the enemies of all stripes of socialism, to ensure the centralized and unified strength of the socialist regime and ensure the unity of will and action in the process of building and defending the socialist fatherland. To achieve such a democracy, on the one hand we must respect, ensure, and develop the working people's right to democracy in all fields and; on the other hand,

we must resolutely get rid of the state of anarchy, extremist liberalism, and disorganized acts that disregard law and flout discipline.

Our party does not accept pluralism with the existence of opposing political parties opposed to socialism. Allowing opposing organizations and parties to operate is not a broadening of democracy but an act of sabotage against socialist democracy and a violation of the people's right to democracy, which would surely result in the weakening of the revolutionary forces. This is because whatever stands opposed to socialist democracy can only be bourgeois democracy. Lenin once affirmed: There is no such thing as a middle-of-the-road, eclectic democracy; there can be bourgeois democracy only or proletarian democracy only, in the same way as there can only be either bourgeois freedom or proletarian freedom. Therefore, there cannot be a party opposed to the communist party that advocates building socialism along with socialist democracy.

Socialist democracy does not offer democracy on a priority basis to only one man, as feudal monarchy does; nor does it reserve democracy for just one class, as is the practice under the bourgeois system. Socialist democracy means democracy for all the people, composed of several classes. This is the highest form of democracy in history, and it ensures the total development of the new man in freedom and makes the freedom of each man the condition for developing the freedom of all men.

The article says in conclusion: To correctly and effectively build socialist democracy, each party organization must become the nucleus of leadership for democracy. Party organizations must lead democracy with all their conscience, intellect, and vanguard character.

Socialism Against Renovation Background Viewed

BK2908135589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 27 Aug 89

[Article by Hoang Chi Bao: "Socialism Against the Political Background of Renovation" in recent issue of NHAN DAN—date not given]

[Text] The 20th century has stamped a hallmark on the overall picture of mankind's cultural history, witnessing the moment of birth of socialism. Socialism by its nature is not severed from the origins of culture and civilization of the whole world. It is founded on productive labor, struggle and liberation. No small segment of the human community has directly sensed what socialist reality is and how it is being realized on its own turf. It is exactly here that countless problems and problematic situations are found to be accumulating which must be solved by socialism.

Reorganization and renovation are the inevitable paths that we must pass through to deal with these accumulations. If democracy and humanity are characteristics of socialism, as yet, from the very problem of democracy and the question of establishing the people's practical

power to the issues of humanity, interests, right to live, happiness, freedom, creativity of man, and so on are still not settled successfully in socialism. Reorganization and renovation have fulfilled these requirements first of all through the strength of critical thinking and the courageous and sincere political attitude of the Communist Party which manifest profound consciousness of the party's responsibility to the people and the country and to the fate of socialism at the present turning point of development. This is a new phenomenon in the political life of the Communist Party since it established its position of leadership over society. Self-criticism and self-renovation are the premises of societal renovation. The party has raised reorganization and renovation to the level of a revolution. It has started and led this revolution, orienting it toward the objectives of even more democracy and more socialism. This is a concise summary that implies the political manifesto of communists against the complex setting full of changes in today's world.

With reorganization and renovation society has become more animated because of diverse and multilateral information and man has become more sincere in both his strong and weak points. Sincerity is born in a society that is moving toward the direction of liberalizing thought and democratizing openness, criticism and self-criticism. This is an important achievement of reorganization and renovation which can be seen clearly by anyone with healthy reason.

With reorganization and renovation, socialism will be a free society for free workers in which everyone will find possibilities and conditions to develop and perfect himself. This is an organized and disciplined society that guarantees the rights of man to live, work and create like a man does and, at the same time, to implement the social obligations of a citizen in an equal manner according to law and social discipline.

Such a socialist society has encompassed the greatness of the program for building and modernizing socialism in reorganization and renovation. Communists and the masses who are encouraged by the attractiveness of the communist ideal fully understand that this is a mountain climb just started by them and it will be long before they can reach the peak after going through no few dangers.

Imperialism is trying by every means to misinterpret, attack, and undermine the work of socialism. The imperialist forces are now more perfidious and crueler than before because they have replaced their old shameless fabrications with new sophisticated demagogic moves. Direct sabotage acts carried out by aggressive and reactionary outside forces have now been replaced or combined with instigative and divisive maneuvers.

Those facts prove the unchanged nature of imperialism. Experiences and lessons drawn from history remain fresh and remind us once again that we should not make a political mistake while trying to study the perfidious, counterrevolutionary nature of imperialism.

The complex political background of the world today is having a direct impact on the restructuring and renovation efforts in the socialist countries. It is not advisable to hold a simplistic and subjective view of the situation because this attitude could lead to misconceptions and a political mistake of a principle character in the following main points:

The fact that socialism is conducting self-criticism and openly admitting its shortcomings and errors does not mean that after three quarters of a century of development, socialism has ended up in failure and deadlock. Such a superficial deduction would mean a serious error about the validity of objective historical knowledge and an insult to the moral and spiritual values of the era.

The restructuring and renovation process does not mean a breaking away from socialism. On the contrary, this process is a most living proof of the nobility of the social ideals we are pursuing. As the restructuring and renovation process takes its course, only variants not associated with the democratic and humanitarian nature of truly scientific socialism will disappear from socialist life and our thinking to give way to the true renaissance of Marxism - Leninism and testify to the loyalty and resourcefulness of the Communist Party and communists who are taking the lead in restructuring and renovation for the sake of socialism and socialist democracy.

While they hastily and proudly made a prediction about the collapse of socialism and the end of the communist ideological system, the imperialists and their counterrevolutionary allies have closed their eyes to the truth that socialism has emerged from its infancy and that now in a fever that it should have to break out of its skin to reach a higher stage of development, socialism is associated more and more closely with realities and proves itself to be an inherent and irresistible historical inevitability.

With a better democracy-oriented educational, cultural, and political background, the laboring people fully understand that the Communist Party belongs to them and serves their interests; that with the consolidation of the party's leadership, there will exist the preliminary conditions for the on-going new successes of democracy and socialism; and that socialism is our unchangeable principle, indestructible faith, and irreversible course of action.

Universities Countrywide Discuss 1989-90 Tasks

*BK2508143989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
14 Aug 89 p 4*

[Text] With a view to assessing the achievements over the past two years in implementing the three programs for performing and orienting the future tasks of universities and higher education schools, the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools recently held a conference in Do Son (Hai Phong). The conference was attended by 260 delegates from 73 colleges, higher education schools and university preparatory schools throughout the country. Also attending the

conference were Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dang Quoc Bao, head of the party Central Committee Department of Science and Training; Tran Hong Quan, minister of higher education and vocational middle schools; Nguyen Thi Bay, vice-chairwoman of the Hai Phong People's Committee; and representatives of vocational school committees of Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh cities.

Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap and Dang Quoc Bao addressed the conference.

Over the past two years, colleges have concretized the major policies of the sector and applied creative measures to each program which suited the situation of each school. Under the guidance of the ministry, all schools have scored some initially encouraging achievements in reforming the recruitment of students in the direction of decentralizing authority to various schools, expanding openness and democracy, and ensuring social justice.

All schools have attentively accelerated scientific research and productive labor, established effective research and production centers, and helped partly meet the pressing training and living requirements of cadres and students. They have elected deans at 14 colleges, asserting the policy of electing deans as appropriate, and have drawn out valuable experiences to perform this task better in the future.

Although these achievements are still small, they are the fine beginning of the renovation course in which deans and party committee secretaries play an important role.

Yet, renovation has not been equal among colleges, programs have not been coordinated with one another uniformly, many policies have been institutionalized slowly and weaknesses in leadership are still noted.

Students are the outstanding issue in the conference. Since late 1988, cases of collective reaction by students have occurred because of many difficulties in livelihood. The safety of schools and students is not assured. Some learning subjects of social science have been slowly improved.

The root causes of the above mentioned situation are socioeconomic difficulties and the declining confidence in the future among the younger generations. Moreover, the managerial control, training and administration of students from the ministry down to school levels, are still weak in some respects and have been renovated slowly.

The renovation of students' tasks must proceed from the fact that schools must assert that students are the central personages, and teachers are the decisive personages of schools. Every student must be respected as a human person who has matured and is maturing, and has the right to know and help decide many issues concerning training and the organization of livelihood. We should renovate the contents and procedures of managerial control over students, and focus on improving a step further the material and spiritual lives of boarding

students. Many schools have streamlined their administrative apparatus so that it has become compact and light while always promoting the training results.

As the next school year of 1989-90 is the year in which the objectives of those three programs must be fulfilled basically, schools should organize and implement the objectives, policies and measures in the spirit of achieving basically the necessary changes in renovation. They should intensively institutionalize the policies, measures and experiences of successful renovation, and

pay attention to mobilizing students, teaching cadres, workers and employees in schools to implement and win broad support for the policies and measures of the sector.

In the conference, the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools decided to confer category 2 awards on two schools, category 3 awards on eight schools and incentive awards on four other schools for their achievements in implementing the three programs (there is no category 1 award).

South Pacific Forum Welcomes French Aid*BK2908135289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Suva, Aug 29 (AFP)—The South Pacific Forum Secretariat welcomed a move by French Premier Michel Rocard to widen the scope of French aid to the region following his visit to Fiji last week, officials said here Tuesday.

The officials said that following Mr. Rocard's calls for increased trade cooperation, the Secretariat hoped to pursue discussions on ways France could assist in trade, energy, transport and tourism.

French assistance on regional projects has previously been carried out only through the Noumea-based South Pacific Commission.

But officials said that Mr. Rocard had promised more help to the independent forum states following his talks here with Henry Nassali, director-general of the Suva-based Secretariat.

Mr. Rocard made an overnight stopover in Fiji during a South Pacific swing that took in Australia, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna.

"We're supportive, in particular, of the suggestion that the French territories should intensify relations with the forum island countries," the Secretariat's information officer Roy Vaughan told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"We think it's only logical that the French territories open up in trade with us," he said.

Mr. Rocard told reporters here he found it "rather absurd" that the three French territories in the Pacific were operating closed economies, with their trade centred mainly on France.

Mr. Vaughan said that officials of the Secretariat's new Economic Services Division, set up this week under a 250,000 U.S. dollars grant from Washington, would explore new areas of cooperation that had opened up with France.

During his visit Mr. Rocard had also indicated strong support for a regional stand against the use of drift-nets by Asian fishing vessels operating in the Pacific, Mr. Vaughan said.

Mr. Vaughan said that French support would be very significant because of its influence at the United Nations, where New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer plans to raise the issue in October.

Australia**Thai Prime Minister Arrives in Canberra***BK3008044689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT
30 Aug 89*

[Text] Canberra, Aug 30 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan arrived here Wednesday for a five-day visit expected to focus on trade issues and developments in Indochina.

Mr. Chatchai, accompanied by several cabinet ministers, was welcomed by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke on arrival at Canberra's Fairbairn Air Force Base.

Mr. Hawke will host a dinner Wednesday night for Mr. Chatchai at the prime minister's residence, The Lodge, before the two leaders begin official discussions on Thursday.

Officials said Australia hoped to capitalise on Thailand's estimated growth of 10 per cent last year.

They said Mr. Hawke also wanted to discuss the inaugural Asia-Pacific ministerial trade forum to be held here in November.

Mr. Hawke sees the forum, aimed at freeing trade within the region, as his "baby", and he raised the matter with Mr. Chatchai on a visit to Bangkok in February.

The officials said the Hawke government was equally keen to discuss Mr. Chatchai's proposal that Australia and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region "use Thailand as a springboard" to develop the economies of the socialist Indochinese states.

Australia has taken an active role in the international conference on Cambodia and co-chairs with Japan a committee on refugees and reconstruction.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans has been in Paris this week for the talks on Cambodia, which so far have resulted in little progress.

Mr. Chatchai will have talks with a number of government ministers and opposition leader Andrew Peacock here Thursday [31 August] before travelling to Sydney on Friday.

The Thai prime minister will have trade talks in Sydney with the New South Wales Government before flying home to Bangkok on Sunday.

New Zealand Agrees To Buy Two Frigates*BK2908131489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT
29 Aug 89*

[Text] Canberra, Aug 29 (AFP)—New Zealand had conditionally agreed to buy two of the West German-designed frigates that Australia is about to begin building for its Navy, New Zealand Defence Minister Bob Tizard said here Tuesday.

Mr. Tizard said after talks with his Australian counterpart Kim Beazley that the deal would involve spinoffs from Australian defence spending for businesses in New Zealand.

He said the agreement was subject to approval from the New Zealand Cabinet and the parliamentary caucus of the governing Labour Party in Wellington.

The caucus has previously been reluctant to agree to a joint frigate building program because of the costs involved.

Earlier this month the Australian Government awarded a contract to Australian Marine Engineering Consolidated (Amecon) to build eight West German designed Meko 200 frigates at the Williamstown dockyard in Melbourne for the Australian Navy at a cost of 3.5 billion Australian dollars (2.63 billion U.S. dollars).

Mr. Tizard told journalists the conditional approval was for New Zealand to also take two frigates with options for two more.

Neither Mr. Tizard nor Mr. Beazley would disclose details of the price, which the New Zealand minister indicated would be in the range of 100 million dollars (75 million U.S.) a year over the 15-year life of the project.

New Zealand approval would remove a potential stumbling block to traditional defence cooperation between the two allies.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has said that trans-Tasman relationships could not help but be affected if Wellington declined to participate in the project.

Nauru

President Replaced After No-Confidence Vote

BK3008083589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] It has been confirmed that the president of Nauru, Mr Hammer DeRoburt, has been replaced following a vote of no-confidence in the 18-member Parliament.

A spokesman for the Australian Foreign Affairs Department says the motion of no-confidence was passed on 17 August. The vote was said to be nine-six against Mr DeRoburt.

Mr DeRoburt was replaced as president by the finance minister, Mr Kenas Aroi. Mr DeRoburt has presided over the island state for most of its 21 years of independence.

A Radio Australia's Pacific affairs reporter, (Damien Kingsbury), says relations between Australia and Nauru have cooled in recent months following a claim by Nauru for damages of up to Australian \$72 million for damage

caused through phosphate mining during Australia's administration of the island.

More on Removal

BK3008075889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 30 Aug 89

[By Davendra Sharma]

[Text] Suva, Aug 30 (AFP)—Hammer DeRoburt, one of the South Pacific's most colourful and best known leaders, has been deposed once again as president of the tiny Republic of Nauru where he has ruled for nearly two decades.

Mr. DeRoburt, the spearhead of Nauru's long-running battle for compensation from Britain, Australia and New Zealand over damage from phosphate mining, lost office on August 17 to his one-time ally Kenas Aroi.

But in one of the Pacific's best kept secrets, news of Mr. DeRoburt's fall is only now filtering through to the outside world.

And regional political analysts said Mr. DeRoburt, 66, stood a fair chance of regaining power, either before or after the three-yearly elections to be held in December.

In the meantime Mr. DeRoburt retains his position as head chief of the elected Nauru local government council which controls the island's trade.

Brief setbacks aside, Mr. DeRoburt has maintained an iron-fisted rule over the 8,000 people of Nauru, a mere 21-square kilometres (13-square mile) pinprick in the Pacific just 41 km (26 miles) south of the equator.

As president, Mr. DeRoburt has led the fight for compensation from phosphate miners who have virtually stripped the oyster-shaped island bare.

An independent commission of enquiry recommended last December that the governments of Australia, New Zealand and Britain should pay about 100 million U.S. dollars to rehabilitate the island.

Mr. Aroi, 20 years Mr. DeRoburt's junior, has held five different portfolios since 1968 and is a former chairman of the Nauru Phosphate Corporation which has run the phosphate mines since 1970.

Regional analysts said Mr. Aroi's government would have a tough task in passing the national budget in October, after which Parliament will be dissolved until the elections.

Because of fears that Nauru's phosphate stores will run out in the 1990s, Mr. DeRoburt has been investing government funds in strategic properties around the world.

Two known properties acquired by Nauru are a multi-storey building in Washington and the plush Grand Pacific Hotel in Suva.

The Nauruans also own a waterfront property in Apia but Mr. DeRoburt put a development there on hold after allegations in the Western Samoan Parliament that Nauru had political reasons for investing in its Pacific neighbour.

Nauru's honorary consul in Apia, Ted Annandale, said recently Nauru was still prepared to invest some 40 million U.S. dollars in the construction of a 325-room resort hotel in Western Samoa.

Mr. DeRoburt was also angered by both Australia and New Zealand last year over the grounding of the government-owned airline Air Nauru.

Mr. DeRoburt asked Australia to withdraw its high commissioner for allegedly leaking out information on the airline, which was grounded twice last year because of licensing problems.

Mr. DeRoburt was first deposed in 1977 by Bernard Dewiyogo, who lasted 10 months in office before being replaced by Lagumot Harris.

One month later Mr. DeRoburt regained power and ruled until 1987, when Kennan Adang was elected president.

Mr. Adang also lasted only one month before Mr. DeRoburt picked up the reins once again, although his latest term was marked by strong opposition to his leadership.

Papua New Guinea

Fishing Agreement With Soviet Union Postponed

LD3008094289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0900 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] In a last-minute change of mind the Papua New Guinea Government has declined to sign a fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union, at least for the present. The signing ceremony was to have been carried out in Port Moresby by the foreign minister, Mr Michael Somare, and the head of a visiting Soviet fisheries delegation, Mr Ikryannikov.

The media had been called to the main government building to watch the signing. However, Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent Sean Dourney says the Soviet delegation was kept waiting for 2 and 1/2 hours for the Papua New Guinea cabinet to give its endorsement of the agreement. Finally, Papua New Guinea officials apologized and changed the signing ceremony to one of initialing a draft of the agreement. Mr Somare was not present.

Our correspondent says that the Papua New Guinea cabinet wants more time to study the proposed agreement and that it may not be formally signed until a Papua New Guinea government delegation visits Moscow in several months.

Our correspondent says the Soviet fisheries delegation has delayed leaving Port Moresby for 5 days in the hope of having the agreement finalized.

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